

Spring Suits and Overcoats

You may as well understand at the beginning that if you want good clothes, you must go where they are for sale. You'll have no trouble finding a lot of clothes you don't want. The trouble with them is, you may think you want them until you begin to wear them; then you're sorry for yourself. We sell the Famous

HOBBERLIN CLOTHES

That means as high a standard of quality as we know of; it means all wool quality in clothes, reliability in service, fine tailoring, perfect style. These clothes are made for us; the fabrics are exclusive, and you won't find any like them anywhere else.

You want our kind of clothes; and here they are for you with plenty of other things to wear with them.

HATS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY

We'll put the right things before you at right prices.

J. V. BERSCHT

Take a look at our new waterproof overcoats

Adams & Huntinger

New Meat Market

BUYERS OF

HIDES, POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Notice to Farmers

The Calgary Public Market, owned and operated by the City, has recently added to this institution a Live Poultry Dept. Consignments of live poultry sent addressed to the Supt. City Public Market, would be handled through a bonded agent and to the best possible advantage, with returns made as early as conditions would permit; charging a commission of 10% when retailed and 5% when wholesaled.

For further particulars apply SUPT. CITY PUBLIC MARKET, Calgary.

FARM FOR RENT

A good farm of 380 acres, about 170 acres under cultivation, on crop rent. The location of this farm is 1-4 Sec. 34, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 6, and the quarter adjoining south, Sec. 27. For information apply to A. Meck, Didsbury. m29p

DAIRY MEETING

A meeting of the dairymen will be held in the Fire Hall, Didsbury, on Tuesday afternoon, March 28th, at 2 o'clock sharp. Matters of great importance to be discussed—make it your business to attend, its for your own good.

P. P. Dick, Sec.-Treas.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

PUBLIC NOTICE

As I am leaving Didsbury and still have a large number of accounts owing me I wish to state that I have left the same in the hands of Mr. C. L. Peterson for collection.

Da. G. M. Reed

Special Services A Success

The special services being held in the Presbyterian church every night are meeting with great success, and by every appearance now they will continue to grow in favor because of the straight truths that are being told by Rev. D. J. Craig who is conducting the services with the assistance of Mr. McBretney.

On Sunday evening last the church was packed to the doors, in fact the usher had to refuse admittance to several who came a trifle late. Mr. Craig spoke on the meaning of revival and stated that every christian in the churches needed a revival of the spirit at times because the work of Christ should be from inside of the church to the outside, not from the outside in, and unfortunately this work was not being done by the churches at present. He instanced the fact that in any line of sport such as hockey or baseball it was the enthusiasm of the individual that brought out the crowds to see the games and the same would be the result if every christian in the church would show the same individual enthusiasm for the work of Christ.

Mr. McBretney is an accomplished singer and has a remarkably fine voice over which he has splendid control. His solos are greatly enjoyed and have a very helpful effect in the services; he also leads the singing during the service.

There is an absence of the strenuous religious fervor usual to revival meetings but the deep religious truths and the straight way in which they are presented cannot but help to make a deep impression on those who attend these services. These gentlemen are well worth hearing even if you have a prejudice against revival meetings so you should make an effort to attend the services.

A Big Sale

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of an auction sale to be held by Mr. J. F. Bailey to be conducted on his premises at Westerdale on Friday next, March 24th.

In looking through the list of stock for sale it will be found that Mr. Bailey has some especially good animals to go under the hammer, and those farmers who wish to build up their quality of live stock, especially dairy stock, will make no mistake in attending this sale. About eight years ago when Mr. Bailey first brought this stock of animals into the country he was highly complimented by the government on his efforts to improve the breeding of purebred live stock.

You should attend this sale—it may mean a bargain for you.

PLOWING WANTED

We are prepared to do plowing and seeding by contract. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss A. E. Kerr, a former teacher in the public school, has returned from the east and is visiting friends in town.

Frank Kaufman and Chris Rapine who spent their winter holidays in Ontario returned last week.

Several of the boys in khaki have been visiting in town this week giving it quite a military appearance.

A thimble tea will be held at the home of Mrs. E. G. Reitzel on Wednesday, March 29th. All ladies are invited.

Mrs. H. E. Osmond and Mrs. D. Irwin will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Capt. (Dr.) G. M. Reed spent a few days in town at the beginning of the week completing his business arrangements before leaving.

Don't forget the returned soldiers lectures in the Opera House tonight (Thursday). Proceeds in aid of the Red Cross. These men will be well worth hearing.

You are invited to a bean supper, Thursday, March 23rd, from 5.30 to 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Boughtin's, given by the Baptist W. M. C. 25c charge.

Mr. D. C. Davidson, manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank, has received notice of his transfer to another branch of the Bank at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, near his old home.

Coming on Saturday night a special feature at the Opera house "The Modern Enoch Arden." Coming shortly a series of six complete dramas entitled "Under the Crescent."

Mrs. E. G. Boughtin and little daughter who has been visiting relatives in Calgary for the last two weeks returned home on Monday. Mr. Boughtin spent the week end in Calgary.

A food sale will be conducted by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday afternoon commencing at 2.30.

Another of our well known citizens has donned the khaki. Mr. Henry Roeth has joined the 14th Co. of the Canadian Army Service Corps, and left last week to take up his duties in Calgary.

On Saturday evening last a few of the Calgary members of the I.O.O.F. came up to Didsbury and assisted the local lodge in conferring the second and third degrees. P. G. M. Tisdale, P. G. M. Henderson and the aged father of Didsbury lodge Bro. J. A. Tully, P. G., were amongst the visitors.

A start has been made to secure subscribers for a farmers Co-operative elevator in Didsbury by the United Farmers Association. The meeting for this purpose held last week was well attended and great enthusiasm was shown for the undertaking. Another meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon at the U.F.A. grain offices east of the railroad track.

(Continued on last page)

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$764.95

E. E. Wilson..... 5.00

\$769.95

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$622.90

J. F. Moir, Westcott..... 5.00

E. E. Wilson..... 5.00

A. C. Neufeldt..... 5.00

From children of A. C. Neufeldt..... 1.55

W. Stickney..... 5.00

\$644.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$211.60

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Paton... 3.00

Amos Wilson..... 4.00

J. F. Moir, Westcott..... 5.00

E. E. Wilson..... 10.00

W. Stickney..... 10.00

Proceeds from play..... 27.25

Women's Institute, Didsbury..... .70

D. Dippel..... 1.00

Mrs. J. Mjolness..... 3.00

\$275.55

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Pre-lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W. M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone R. 1008.

TWO well improved farms to rent on shares or cash. Money to loan on farm land at 8%. Money advanced on sale notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

FOR SALE—A good International gasoline engine cheap for cash.—Apply Walter Leslie, garage opposite Pioneer office.

FOR SALE, or will trade for cattle, good driving team, buggy and harness. Apply at Pioneer office. mp22

HAVE your sewing machines cleaned and repaired for your spring sewing. See W. R. Stokes.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for eggs by A. A. Perrin, the egg man, Didsbury.

PUREBRED EGGS for hatching, Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Carefully selected eggs from the above breeds will be on sale after March 18th. Write or call and see us. Mrs. M. Weber, Didsbury.

COW AND CALF for sale. Apply J. V. Berscht.

MILK FOR SALE—I wish to state that I have commenced selling good, pure milk, and will continue selling during the summer months at 15 quarts for \$1.00. E. E. Wilson, Didsbury, Phone 92.

LAND FOR SALE—1-1-2 acres of land in Didsbury to trade for any kind of poultry. Apply to C. Baanick, P. O. Box 13, Didsbury.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

Presbyterian Church Services

SUNDAY, MARCH 26TH

Westcott—Service at 11 a.m.

Didsbury—Men only at 3 p.m.

Subject:—"In the World's Greatest Battle; How to Win the Victory."

Regular service at 7.30 p.m.

Rev. D. J. Craig of Ottawa will preach at all the services, and Mr. W. J. McBretney of Toronto, one of Canada's sweetest tenor soloists will sing.

Service in Presbyterian church will be at 3 p.m. Thursday instead of 8 o'clock on account of the Patriotic service in the theatre.

Service every evening next week at 8 o'clock.

Miss Edna Gainor of Calgary spent the week end visiting with Miss Mary Osmond.

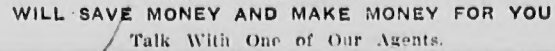
W. N. U. 1094

Old Dutch

"I suppose now you are married your time of billing and cooing has ceased?"

"Well, the cooing has ceased, but the billing is as brisk as ever!"

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers



Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., • • ENOSBURG FALLS VERMONT, U.S.A.

"He is a rising pugilist, isn't he?"
"Indeed he is, but he doesn't deserve any special credit for being such a fighter."

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

The Great English Remedy
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. **Non-pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOL MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor

"Look at that foolish Baker," said one man to another, "out on a rainy day like this without an umbrella! Is he crazy?"

Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore
healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore
by Overwork and Eye Strain.

Some broadminded Physicians use and recom-
mend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its
Success in taking the rate prize in opposition to
those whose Eyes need the gentle Murine
there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand
your Druggist 60c and you have a Complete Eye-
Eye Book-Murine-Dropper-and Cork Sore-
ness for the Eye. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's
Eyes for Eye Soreness and Eye Strain and Eye
Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free.
Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE FLEET AND SECURITY OF THE EMPIRE

FATE OF EMPIRE HELD IN HANDS OF THE NAVY

A Few Thousand Men in Charge of the Grand Fleet Exerting a Greater Pressure on Enemy than the Huge Land Forces and in Final Analysis, Decision Rests with Navy

A map of the world today exhibits a world at war. Four continents would be colored black as supplying combatants or in jeopardy. In Europe—Cote d'Ivoire, as Napoleon called it—the conflict is so desperate, and along so many lines of furious violence, that, listening, you can almost hear from anywhere the boom of the guns, the tramp of armed men, the cries of the wounded, the answering silence of the dead. Millions of men have gone down into darkness. Millions more may be destined to follow them. The lines sway, now backwards, now forwards, and he would be a bold man who would definitely declare what would be the ultimate result of this world battle. "Somewhere in the British Islands," or its surrounding seas there is a place which in the largest scale map of the arena of war would not occupy more than a minute fraction of a pin's head. A few thousand men—less in total numbers than the casualties of a normal land attack—there rest quietly on strange machines wrought of steel and iron, all of which could be packed into a few square miles. But these men and machines are the Grand Fleet of the British empire. And the contents of this fraction of a pin's head will decide the war, with the end coming perhaps today, perhaps tomorrow; but with the end assured.

If our enemies could only obtain, as a gift of the gods they worship, some earthquake or volcanic, or frightful natural upheaval, how inevitable would be their choice. Not London, the heart of the empire; not the millions who hold the line from East to West; but just this tiny spot in the ocean where a commander, always watchful, controls machines the fear of which keeps the German fleet in hiding behind booms and protective mines, and whose existence gives the freedom of the ocean, not only to the armed forces of ourselves and our allies, but to the peaceful plying of the commerce of all the merchantmen of the world—except those of our enemies. The German flag flies nowhere in the seven seas. The German merchantman and great liners have been banished from them like a dream when one awaketh. The whole gigantic overseas trade which Germany has built up with so much care and pride—trade which is vital to the welfare of her people, destruction of which means gigantic misery and ruin—has fallen like a great house to the ground. The few German warships which existed outside Germany when war began have been hunted down, and lie, for the most part, deeper than ever plummet's sounding in the abysses of alien oceans. The great German ports, once the scenes of busy life, repose like cities of the dead. The great German mercantile sea lords proclaim their bankruptcy. A few merchants and commis voyageurs stranded at Monte Video or Yokohama, wait vainly for the ship that will never come, and the order that will never be executed. The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."

The long controversy between Admiral Mahan and his critics, passing from theory to practice, seems likely to end in a vindication of his contentions more complete than even he had dared to anticipate. The boldness of Mr. Balfour's acute and critical mind in acceptance of the theories of the "Blue-water School" against the protests of Lord Roberts and any less distinguished followers, has been more than justified. The only anxiety and the only loss have come from the introduction of a weapon, in a sense detached from and independent of sea power—the submarine, whose existence and action at one time caused dismay among the faint-hearted. That dismay is now nearly over. The ingenuity of the navy and its normal efficiency and courage has rendered this invention in the hands of our enemies comparatively innocuous. It never could even attempt to raise the sea blockade of Germany. It had no success in home waters, either in attack on capital ships or interference with the transport of men and munitions of war. Today, while the best of the German submarines and their most adventurous crews lie rotting on the floors of the ocean, this new weapon has itself been turned by the Royal

Navy against our enemies. And in enclosed inland seas where, before the war, no man ever dreamed that such queer craft could penetrate—the Baltic and Marmora—British submarines are performing deeds which are the wonder of the world.

Nothing is more instructive than to watch the gradual change in the verdict of the German experts in the German papers during the fifteen months of naval war. At first they were exultant in the affirmation that Britain had been struck a blow in the vulnerable place of her armour. They rejoiced over the "Emden" making terror of the Indian Ocean, over the German Pacific fleet destroying British ships under the shadow of the Andes at the close of a stormy winter day; in the various destructions committed by armed merchantmen or light cruisers in the various trade routes of the world. As one by one these disappeared, and, finally, by a daring combination of strategy and effective seamanship, the German Pacific fleet was battered to pieces off the Falkland Islands, they closed that chapter with a sigh of regret. In the second chapter, they fought desperately to encourage the spirit of their peoples by talking of little but of their "gallant submarines." It is not too much to say that the loss of the "Lusitania" caused universal applause in every German city and hamlet. And this, not from any special delight in the slaughter of women and children, but because they had promised to do a thing, and had done it successfully; because they saw in vision, one after another, each British Dreadnought succumbing to the same attack. Lastly, came the period when even the pretence of this success could no longer be maintained. The terrified islanders could no longer be depicted as cowering in fear before the might of instruments of the air or of the deep. The blockade closed in, and as it tightened, there began to be exhausted the accumulated stocks of overseas produce which at first made that blockade only felt (as it were) as a slight tickling at the throat which a strong man could disregard. The sanctest of the German naval experts, such as Captain Persius, now openly declare that the decision on the sea is settled, and in favor of England. They acknowledge that the allied fleets were not only at the beginning vastly stronger than those of Germany, but every day increases that disposition of strength. The immense effort of Clyde and Wear and Tyne is creating a new navy, and doubling the strength of our sea-power. So much is this true that they have even begun to instruct their readers in the theory that sea-power does not much matter. These readers having spent three hundred millions on the theory that the future of Germany lies on the water. They announce that they will counter the sea blockade with an immense land adventure, and fling their forces to the Persian Gulf or the borders of Arabia, or along North Africa to Morocco and the Pillars of Hercules. But wherever they go, they will find the sea dominant and the "terrified islanders" countering their efforts, barring their only practicable way to Syria or from Syria to Egypt, transporting armed forces whither they will, from Archangel to the Persian Gulf.

All the while the overseas products on which depend the German vital forces steadily decline. Rubber is unobtainable. Copper and similar metals have to be dismally accumulated by scrapping private houses or melting down church bells. Their cotton industry and wool industry for civil supply have almost ceased, and even for military equipment are proving steadily insufficient; while the price of the vital articles of food has risen to such a height as to cause rioting, recombination between class and class, and a spirit something approaching revolution at home. If already this internal cancer is developing, how much it is likely to develop during the winter cold and the coming of spring! Sooner or later the Central Powers will be in the position of the South in America. The increasing chaos and confusion, demonstrations of hunger, degeneration amongst the spirit of the people, and strangulation which, as it increases, will plunge Germany headlong into such ruin as no civilized nation has ever yet suffered, are due in the main to the efficiency, determination, and untiring vigilance of those who, guarding the gates of all the ocean, today can still signal "All's Well!"—The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in the London Nation.

Russia Not in U.S. Market
"The imperial munitions board is officially informed that there is no truth in the statements which have appeared recently to the effect that the Russian government is negotiating the placing of orders for ten million shrapnel and high explosive shells in the United States," says a statement issued by the board recently.

The board has recently placed an order for 50,000 boxes for 4.5 brass cartridge cases. Tenders were called for and the tenders received ranged from \$12.25 per box to \$4 per box. The order was placed at the lowest price quoted.

To Secure World Peace

Dr. C. W. Eliot, Urges U.S. to Make Alliance With France and Britain

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, has contributed a thoughtful article to the New York Times. It is captioned: "Should America Join a League of Faith-Keeping Nations?" First of all Dr. Eliot emphasizes the point that a large proportion of the Americans in favor of military preparation have hazy ideas as to what military preparation entails, and also as to the purpose to be served by such preparation. And on the other hand, avers Dr. Eliot, the opponents of preparedness are equally diverse in their arguments.

But what they are all agreed upon, he thinks, is that the United States can run no risk of the fate which has overtaken Belgium, Poland, Northern France, Serbia and other portions of Europe. "And the most satisfactory insurance—indeed the only accessible insurance—is," says the ex-president, "increase of the defensive features in naval warfare—such as mines, submarines, monitors, aeroplanes, and swift cruisers—and ample provision of shore batteries of long range guns. Most Americans would undoubtedly be willing to pay for this insurance, even if the risk of successful invasion be admitted to be very small."

Doubt is cast by Dr. Eliot upon the point whether the American public has made up its mind to "organize and support an army in the modern sense." But he is quite clear that if it ever does make up its mind to do so the present army system and state militia will have to be abandoned. In their place a democratic army modeled more or less after the Swiss army, will, in his opinion, be necessary. This, says Dr. Eliot, would be "novel" to the average American and his reason for thinking so appears from the following passage:

"The new legislation would have to cover such unfamiliar and distasteful subjects as accurate registration, watchfully maintained, of the training, occupation and place of residence of every able bodied man between 20 and 40; mobilization, the proclamation of martial law, the seizure of many kinds of private property for military uses, and taxation raised much above the peace limits. Unless the crisis be acute, this is not a job to be undertaken by congress in a hurry or under the stimulus of either wrath or fear. It is very doubtful, indeed, if congress would ever adopt such legislation except under the influence of serious disasters in actual war. The Civil War brought no such legislation. Great Britain even now does not adopt it."

The second portion of his article Dr. Eliot devotes to a consideration of the allied questions of the freedom of the seas and the commercial rights of neutrals in war time. In regard to the freedom of the seas Dr. Eliot is not satisfied that the task can be permanently accomplished by the British navy alone, even making full allowance for what has been accomplished in the present war "with a little aid from France, Italy and Japan." His own solution is the following:

"One satisfactory solution of that problem can now be clearly discerned—and only one which would be both feasible and effective. A firm and durable combination of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan—present belligerents—and by invitation the United States or Panama and Scandinavia, could assure the freedom of the seas for all the world in time of peace, and for themselves and their allies in time of war, by means of their navies with the support of such garrisons as these nations are already accustomed to provide."

"The experiences of the civilized world since the first conference at The Hague have demonstrated that peace cannot be procured or maintained for Europe or the world through international agreements, however comprehensive and rational; because some strong nations in Europe claim the right to disregard any agreement on grounds of a military necessity, they to be sole judges of the necessity. The peace-desiring nations are, therefore, thrown back on the study of a less ambitious and more hopeful project—the creation of a small league of faith-keeping nations pledged to resist attack from without on any of its members. Had such a league existed in July, 1914, the present war would not have taken place, even if it had contained only three powers—Great Britain, France and Russia. Seventeen months of furious fighting and heartrending suffering have made the creation and maintenance of a large league more than possible—even probable."

As a kind of secondary proposal Dr. Eliot suggests that "for the purpose of defending the United States from foreign invasions" a smaller league might suffice. Britain, France and the United States would, in his opinion, form such a league. Each would be pledged to resist attack on either of the others. In support of this proposal the doctor advances the following:

"For the formation of that combination many strong motives conspire. These are the three nations which have stood longest, and now stand firmest, for the ideals of political and social freedom and justice, and of consideration for the weak or unfortunate in the conduct of public affairs. War between any of these three nations is hereafter absolutely unthinkable; and any compact made by all three would remain firm and inviolable, no matter what the execution of the compact might cost. Here again is a definite object for naval preparation by the United States, but an object which might involve us in heavy responsibilities."

CANADA BECOMES BETTER KNOWN AS A RESULT OF THE GREAT WAR

WORLD IS LEARNING ABOUT OUR WHEAT FIELDS

Lord Northcliffe Praises the Energy and Resourcefulness of the Dominion, and says That Canadians are a People of Immense Courage and Vitality

A special London correspondent says: "I went to see Lord Northcliffe today, in his customary seat in his small but comfortable sanctum in the Times office."

"I wanted to talk to him about Canada, for he has seen a good deal more Canadian territory than most Canadians."

"I won't talk about compulsion," said his lordship. "That is finished. We can now raise all the men we want for the war by a business like system that prevents injustice, and provides exactly as many men as may be required on any given date. The struggle was long and fierce, and it was much misunderstood in Canada, where you are deluged with some pro-German views by cable and otherwise from London."

"Let us talk about Canada before, during and after the war. When visualized by the world up to August, 1914, Canada was a great grain producing country, and anywhere where emigrants could be found there were pictures of vast prairie wheat fields. For the rest it was known as one of several 'lands of promise' with fine railways and unlimited acres for ambitious settlers."

"It was a picture that was beginning to pall somewhat, we had seen it and heard of it so often. As a piece of material it was immensely attractive, but material is not so much in fashion in the world in January, 1915, as it was in January, 1913."

"Far seeing people who look to the future see that the world will not be in the hands of the pacifists. They know that the proved nations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will occupy a position which will be greatly reinforced by a manpower that has been through the great test of a vast upheaval that has shaken the universe. 'I am not fond of war,' continued Lord Northcliffe. 'I should have greatly preferred to see England kept out of the war if it had been possible, but I should be ashamed to belong to the race, bound by treaties as we were to Belgium, and by an understanding with France, if we had turned aside while the German monster robbed, ravaged and slew.'

"According to German calculations, Canada and the other Dominions were to have risen in revolt against England when we were drawn into the vortex of a European war. Among the things that the Germans are rubbing their thick heads about is this great miscalculation. It is a mistake that has cost them very dearly indeed."

"Turning to the already historic battles in which the Canadian forces have fought and distinguished themselves, Lord Northcliffe said: 'Ypres, Festubert, and Givenchy are battlefields which will live in the future as greater than Waterloo, throughout France, Great Britain and Belgium and far away into Russia. Canada now stands not merely as a nation of great commercial capacity, but as a people of immense courage and vitality.'

"Upon the top of this reputation comes the news that the Dominion, with a population of some eight millions, is about to increase its contribution to the war to a magnificent total of 500,000 men. That news is having its effect all over the world already. Prestige counts for everything. Canada has already gained her prestige in the great world struggle."

"I notice as a result that the Russian newspapers, which were hitherto merely interested in Canada as being a place at the top of the United States, are now discussing the future relations of Russia and Canada."

"The Russians evidently want to hear more about the Canadians. The vast Russian empire contains only some 50,000 miles of railroads. They have begun to talk about your superb transcontinental lines, and are asking whether the men who built those roads cannot come and build roads in Russia, and open up the vast territories that are so far quite unreachable to each other."

"They are hearing about your wheat fields, your agricultural machinery. They want to know the manufacturing capacity of Canada. To their surprise the allies are finding that Canada can turn out an immense amount of munitions, and if munitions during the war, why not machinery after the war? To say you are a Canadian in Russia today is to need no other introduction whatever. You are a friend, a proved friend."

"Russia desires above all to shake off the commercial yoke that Germany has put around her neck, and she is looking to you to help. Therefore my personal acquaintance with both Canada and Russia convinces me that there are a score of reasons why trade relations between your two vast territories would in the future be of such a nature as would greatly benefit both countries."

"The rise of Canada has been comparatively slow. It is about 370 years since Jacques Cartier began the process of opening up, it is little more than 150 years since Wolfe put Quebec on the map of the empire,

and thirty years since the whistle of the transcontinental locomotive was first heard on the Pacific."

"It is only a few months since 'Ypres' was on the world's tongue. Today it looms in the world's history, and as the years go by it will grow bigger and bigger. I have met a few Canadians who are not particularly enthusiastic over the war. I never met one who confesses he would have stood by and kept aloof from this war, a war not of revenge but of justice."

"Canadian charity too has shone out like a great star in a dark firmament. The results have amazed people in Britain. But Canada's financial stability, her willingness to help finance the war, are two new lights on the Dominion. For more than a quarter of a century I have been an enthusiastic visitor to and an admirer of Canada, but I confess her efforts have surprised me."

"Sometimes in many parts of Canada I have met gloomy men who thought the empire was tumbling to pieces, that their future relations were all 'North and South,' not 'East and West.' How wrong they were. The future trade relations are obviously still more 'East and West' than ever."

"Canada stands before the world today as a complete nation, a nation which has sent a larger army a greater distance than any in the world's history. Our effort in South Africa sixteen years ago was a wonderful piece of transport and difficult fighting, but if Canada sends her 500,000 men across, enlisted out of a population of eight millions, it will be a record unequalled."

Dominion-Wide Prohibition

The More Complete the Dry Regime the Better for the Country

People who never before took more than a languid interest in the subject are discussing provincial prohibition. Many drinking men say they would welcome absolute prohibition. If there is to be a dry regime, the more complete it is in their opinion, the better. They would expect better results from provincial prohibition than from local veto. From Dominion prohibition they would look for better yet. For, of course, it must be borne in mind that under provincial prohibition, breweries and distilleries in Hamilton could continue to manufacture, and find sale for their wares in Quebec or the United States, and anyone in Hamilton desiring liquor could get it by private order from Buffalo. The province has nothing to do with manufacture or importation; it can only regulate or prohibit the sale. But a house can only be built from the ground up. Stone by stone, local option has been laying the foundation. Provincial prohibition would furnish the superstructure. Dominion prohibition would add the roof, protecting and rendering complete the whole edifice. The Committee of One Hundred will probably find hosts of people ready to aid them in seeking to carry the province along one step at a time. Partial prohibition, they will think, is better than none at all. When all the provinces, or nearly all, go as far as they can go, the Dominion parliament may be expected to act.—Hamilton Spectator.

Good Roads Banish Isolation

Improvement of Highways of Immense Benefit to Rural Districts

The public highway is the way to the market and from the market. It is essential that such roads be built as will make the market easily accessible at the particular time that prices are highest. It is worth while to construct and maintain good highways for this purpose alone. This is sufficient reason, perhaps, for taxing the people for the support of an adequate system of roads.

But there is another view of the usefulness of roads growing more important every day. The social value of the highway is increasing as automobiles multiply. What seemed at one time necessary for business is now a great convenience as well as an added source of pleasure. The isolation of farm life, the separation of community life begins to vanish as good roads materialize. The further improvements of the school in many parts of Illinois awaits better roads. The churches will be greatly benefited by improved highways. Rural social life will be lifted and the neighborhoods strengthened by the movements for improved highways. As in days of old, all roads lead to Rome, now all roads lead to a richer community life. The "Highwaymen" are the real builders of communities.—University of Illinois Bulletin.

Will Not See Liberty Crushed

In a speech at the annual dinner and business meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States, in New York, Joseph H. Choate, former American ambassador to Great Britain, said that he did not believe that the people of the United States could stand by and see the cause of liberty crushed in the present war without taking part in the fight.

Canada at the Front For Free Democracy

Dr. J. A. Macdonald Addresses Brooklyn Meeting on "North America in the World's Crisis"

"Canada is at the battlefronts in Europe today as representative of the free democracy of North America," declared Dr. J. A. Macdonald, before a meeting of men in the new Central Association hall, Brooklyn, in an address on "North America in the World's Crisis." He spoke with great freedom and every reference to Canada's fight for liberty and democracy was cheered.

Dr. Macdonald said in part:

A time of crisis is when conditions meet which may issue either in a glorious achievement or in an unspeakable failure.

The world's crisis is on now. North America is in that crisis. And North America cannot get out of it unless and until order is restored in the world, and peace is established on the basis of law and justice and international good-will.

For any citizen of North America, whether in the United States or in Canada, to behave as though the world's situation were nothing to him would be, as President Wilson said in New York on Thursday night, "a hopeless piece of provincialism." Worse; it would be to play the fool in a Fool's Paradise.

For either free nation in North America to think itself uninvolved and unthreatened, while all Europe is in flames and every other country held by a great fear—neutrality or no neutrality—that would be blindness worse than the folly of the fool.

Three days ago the President of this Republic used great plainness of speech. He spoke words that have a definiteness of meaning. And it indeed he is the spokesman of the people, then it is very plain that, as one of the free democracies of North America, the United States does not propose any longer even to seem to live in a Fool's Paradise, or to play fast and loose with the supreme issue at stake in the world's crisis.

As I have no vote in this Republic it is not for me to pass judgment. I make no comment. I draw no inference. But if words in the English language mean to a President what they mean to a newspaper editor, and if on Thursday night, speaking with the greatest seriousness and under circumstances when nothing but the severest honesty was tolerable, President Wilson could not tell what a day might bring forth, could not tell but what, for this American nation, Friday morning would break in the blackness and horror of war, as every morning for eighteen long months has broken for Canada; then, men of Brooklyn, on the authority of your responsible President, the world's crisis is on, you and your nation are in it, and you are in it now.

How can it be otherwise? It was inevitable that the United States should be involved, when once the law and order of the world was disturbed. For evermore the world is too small for any war that is not a world war. No nation anywhere ever again can live to itself or die to itself. Least of all could this American Republic stand alone, by itself apart. To quote again the President's exact words: "That would be a hopeless piece of provincialism." The United States cannot be, dare not be, provincial. This great heritage of two thousand years of human struggle, from barbarism and despotism to freedom and democracy—least of all could this heir of Europe's age-long effort be unconcerned when the very foundations of civil rights were challenged by tyranny, when the very land that yielded the metal of the Liberty Bell was assailed, and when on the fields of Flanders and France the freedom, not of Europe alone, but of America as well, trembled in the balance today, as a hundred years ago on the field of Waterloo.

North America? What is North America? It is something more than so many million square miles of territory, something more than a continent on the map of the globe. North America is an ideal in the heart of humanity. It is a passion and a purpose in the soul of the world. For the world to come to its crisis and North America not to know, not to care, not to face the infinite agony, and not to rise to the tragic solemnity of the hour—that would be for this generation of Americans to renounce their Pilgrim Fathers, to repudiate Washington, to prove unworthy of Montcalm and Wolfe, and to count the blood of the martyred Lincoln an unholy thing.

And who are the Americans? Is he an American whose only title is that he was born on this continent, breathes its free air, enjoys the advantages of its citizenship, and shelters behind its institutions of law and liberty? No, a thousand times, no! All these things the traitor can do. He only is an American, no matter where born or when, who imbibes the American spirit of law and justice, who accepts the American standard of equality, and who observes the American obligation of service to the weak and the defenceless over all the world.

And it is because Canadians also are Americans, sharing in North America's inheritance of liberty, and responsible for North America's legacy of law, that Canada stands today at the battlefronts in Europe, where the world's crisis broke into war eighteen months ago.

For Canadians there was no alternative—none with honor. We knew nothing of war. We hated war as we hated hell. We loved peace for ourselves and for all the world. As a Canadian I can join President Wilson in his ambition "that America should be a greater and more difficult thing

than the great nations of the other side of the water have done." I can sympathize with him in his desire "that Americans draw together for the successful prosecution of peace." I appreciate his feelings when he declared: "I covet that distinction for America, and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction." I pray God that it may be so, that your country may not know again the blood sweat of Gethsemane, that your sons may not have to climb the steep way to Calvary.

But for Canada it could not be so. When the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium was violated Britain had to strike. When Britain threw her little army across the battlefronts of Flanders in defence of an innocent little people, Canada was given an excuse, and Canadians cried out, "We follow."

And they followed on. Sixty thousand Canadian soldiers are on the battlefields of France today. Sixty thousand more are crossing to the front. One hundred and fifty thousand more are in the training camps in Canada. If need be a half million, our "picked half million," will be Canada's contribution to the ghastly distinction of war, as representing North America's democracy in the world's crisis.

For you Americans distinction must come on other fields and along other lines. For you is coveted and chosen the distinction of peace. But I beg you, do not deceive yourselves. You cannot think of America alone. I dare to challenge you in the very terms of your own President. He challenged you himself on Thursday night. "From this time out," he declared, "we must think in terms of the world, and must learn what it is America has got out to maintain, as a standard-bearer for all those who love liberty and justice and the righteousness of political action." Those are meaningful words, pregnant.

For us Canadians "to think in terms of the world" means Belgium, it means Poland. It means Serbia. It means crucified Armenia. It means the sinking Lusitania. How much does it mean for you Americans?

Bullets Carry Compressed Air

Surgeon General Sir Anthony Bowlby, who attended the king in his recent accident, and who has seen fifteen months' service at the front, lecturing at the Royal College of Surgeons, on "Wounds in War," contrasted the present with the South African campaign.

He pointed out the radical difference which the two fields presented, the soil in South Africa, through a variety of causes, being almost entirely free of pathogenic organisms, whereas in the thickly populated and high cultivated territory in which war was now being waged every form of microbe flourished. The bullet of the earlier campaign, it was also observed, produced much less smashing and rending than the pointed bullet now in use.

The rending asunder of the tissues, he explained, was due to the wave of compressed air which the bullet drove in front of it. It was possible for the spinal cord to be injured by a bullet which did not touch the spine at all.

"It should be satisfaction to everyone to know," added Sir Anthony, "that, except when overcome by the rush of battle, the conditions of the treatment of the wounded are not one whit behind the best that can be found in civil life." There was not more delay in conveying patients to field ambulances and clearing stations than in getting a patient from an accident into a civilian hospital.

Western Canada's Coal

According to careful estimates prepared by expert statisticians there is enough soft coal in the western provinces of Canada to supply the whole world for centuries. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have scarcely been tapped as yet and have produced a total in one year of around 6,000,000 tons.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan coal fields, which are having a big development, can supply the demand of the prairie provinces for centuries to come, so it is not necessary to haul British Columbia coal over the mountains or to bring coal from the east or south. The coal in these two prairie provinces is of a very good grade and is equally serviceable for steam purposes and household heating.

It is estimated that there is coal enough in the prairie provinces to supply heat for these provinces for over two thousand years with a consumption of 20,000,000 tons a year, this estimate including only the higher grades. The Dominion Geological Survey has estimated that the coal beds of these three provinces with eastern British Columbia contain a total of 143,490,000 tons.

Try to Secure Farm Labor

Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of interior, has announced that a campaign is to be launched in the U.S. to secure agricultural laborers for Western Canada.

The west has been sadly drained of men, who have enlisted for overseas service. As a result, in many districts, agricultural help is exceedingly short. In addition, last fall the weather was very inclement and the west was able to do little fall farming. If the western farmers are to keep up their campaign for production there will have to be an unusual amount of early spring ploughing in Western Canada. This can only be done by securing extra help from the United States.

The American immigration agents of the department state that the American rural papers have been filled with stories that there was to be conscription in Canada, and that there were heavy war taxes on land, amounting, some stories said, to \$500 per acre.

The Home-Making Animal

The Humble Cow is the Tie That Binds on the Farm

One of the farm animals is an indefatigable home maker. Henry Ward Beecher noted this fact, but he was by no means the first to record it. Cato, and two or three others of the ancients, dropped hints that the trait was recognized. As might be expected, this home creating creature is feminine in gender. Being womanlike she has her tricks and her ways. As a rule she is docile, patient, generous and obedient. At times she becomes nervous, petulant, uncertain, coy and hard to please. It depends largely on the handling. Kindly treated she is full of the milk of kindness; once spoiled she is spoiled forever.

Man recognizes her home making abilities. The farmer may neglect every other inhabitant of his farmyard, but he is almost sure to care for her. He may yield to the temptation to sleep late of a cold morning, letting his other stock care for themselves; but he has an irresistible impulse to rise at the habitual hour to feed her. He may abide in town until four o'clock of an afternoon, and he might stay on until midnight, were it not that, at four, he is reminded of the necessity to look out for her. Her call is more appealing than the call of boon companionship. She keeps the farmer regular in his habits, woos him from time-consuming indulgence, and from every temptation to wander.

This animal is the humble cow. Pre-eminent among animals she is the home builder. Milking time brings "ahame." She keeps men up to the mark. The home is her monument.

If it be objected to all this that on many farms women are allowed to do the milking, it may be said at least that even for women there are worse things than being "tied down at home," and our main contention still holds that bossy is the "tie that binds."—Farm Journal.

Canadian Fish For the Front

Contracts for Enormous Quantities Entered into

Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, speaking at the first annual meeting of the Canadian Fisheries association held at Montreal recently, announced that the department of militia had contracted for enormous quantities of Canadian fish, to be shipped for the use of the troops at the front. The minister predicted at the same time that a good market would thus be created abroad for the product of Canada's east and west coast fisheries.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen said that it was unfortunate that it was no easy task in protecting the fisheries in this country for it was most necessary that fishermen should be taught to secure more fish and to take better care of them, so as to get the best market and the best prices. The supply, he said, was unlimited on both coasts and fish should be caught quite as cheaply as in any waters.

Speaking of the war conditions, and the falling off of the European exports, he said the market abroad is good and the prices high. This, he said, is so much the case that a number of firms are going into the business the coming season. Speaking of the future of Canada's fishing industry British factories were valued at from \$200,000 to \$300,000, or two-thirds of Canada's fisheries at the present time.

The next executive committee includes the following westerners: F. T. James, Toronto; J. Bowman, Port Arthur; M. La Point, Ottawa; J. W. Simpson, Selkirk; W. Douglas, Winnipeg; Major H. A. Green, Saskatoon; W. Reid, Regina; A. L. Hager, Vancouver; Peter Wallace, Vancouver; H. S. Clements, M.P., Prince Rupert.

Irish Immigration Low

War and Better Conditions at Home Are Responsible

Official figures of Irish emigration for 1915 are the lowest on record. Excluding the emigrants—about 3,000—to Great Britain, most of whom went there for work in the munition factories, the total number of emigrants from Ireland to all parts of the world was just over 8,000. The yearly average for the last fifteen years was more than 34,000.

The change is due in part to the war, and also partly to the gradual amelioration of conditions in Ireland, owing to remedial legislation. The figures show a drop of 57 per cent. below those of the previous year, which were unusually low. There has been for some years a steady diminution in emigration.

Ulster still heads the list of emigrants, with Leinster next, Connaught third and Munster last. In 1914 the passages of 3,752 emigrants were paid for by friends in the United States. Last year the number of passages paid was only 596.

Saved by a Toss-up

How the issues of life and death were decided by the spin of a coin is related by a Gordon Highlander, who, having sustained over forty wounds in the battle of Loos, has just been discharged from hospital.

"Shortly before the battle," he said, "two of us were detached from our battalion to make up the number in charge of a heavy trench mortar. I had only been there a day, however, when one of the regular men in charge of the trench mortar returned to duty, and the officer in charge told my comrade and me that one of us must return to our regiment. We tossed for it, and I had to return.

"A few hours later I learnt that my comrade had been killed by a shell."

Eager to See United States on Allies' Side

Hon. James M. Beck Refers to This as a Possibility

Wait till the presidential elections of next November when the people of the United States will have full opportunity to express their will, said Hon. James M. Beck, former assistant attorney-general of the United States, speaking at the Canadian club at Ottawa, in referring to the possibility of his country joining Britain and the allies in the war. He was enthusiastically cheered when he warmly expressed his own eager desire to see the Stars and Stripes placed beside the flags of Great Britain and France in the struggle for the preservation of civilization. Twelve months ago, he added, only a very few American citizens favored participation in the war, but there had been a great change of the feeling and how there were thousands ready to endorse such a policy.

"The relation of the United States to the war," was Mr. Beck's subject and he received a most sympathetic hearing. His eloquent address, however, contained strong re-affirmation of his conviction that the cause of the allies was that of right and justice, and he thrilled the audience with his merciless condemnation of the violation of all the standards of civilization by the Germans and Austrians.

The Germans and Austrians in the United States are not solid against Great Britain and the allies as might be supposed, said Mr. Beck. There were thousands of naturalized Germans and Austrians who, he knew for a certainty, were pro-ally. As for the American people, as a whole, there has been a choice between neutrality or joining the allies.

Mr. Beck said that the people of the United States had witnessed the efforts put forth by Canada in this struggle with not only admiration but with positive affection. Canada had done nobly and surpassed all the expectations of her friends. By the great deeds and the sacrifices of her sons on the field of battle, she "had joined the group of heroic nations."

He paid a glowing and beautiful tribute to France, which he compared to Andromache in the storied parting from her an Hector. Weeping, but erect and smiling through her tears, she bravely parted with her hero who went forth to serve his country in a desperate conflict.

Urges Revival of Religion

Sir David Beatty Says Britain Must Get Betterment Out of War

Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the First British Battle Cruiser Squadron, whose ships defeated the Germans in the North Sea, has made a stirring appeal for a great religious revival in Britain as a necessary step to victory in the war. In a letter read at the annual convention of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, he writes:

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas. There must be purpose in it; improvement must come out of it. 'In what direction?' France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a great part. Britain still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue."

"When she can look on the future with humble eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end. Your society is helping to this end, and so is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

Patriotism and Education

We admit that there are different sorts of patriotism and different ways of teaching it. We do not want the "Deutschland über Alles" kind, which is assiduously cultivated in Germany, nor do we want the method of teaching history, favored in the United States, which makes the facts subservient to the glorification of one's own country. But we do think more attention should be paid in our schools to teaching the duty that each of us owes to his native land, to his king and fellow countrymen, and the responsibility that rests on all for maintaining the best traditions of our race, its honor and dignity, and its place among the nations. The part played by teachers in joining the army will automatically promote this ideal, and their influence over the children when they return to civil life will be powerfully reinforced.—London Times.

The Boy Who Wanted a Job

"A father called me in one day," said a county agent, "and told me that his boy was all keyed up to leave the farm and go job hunting in the city. The father asked me to try to interest the son in club work; he wanted to keep the youngster on the farm."

"I finally got the boy to join the corn-and-pig club, and the father promised him that whatever he made out of the pig and his acre of corn he should keep. The boy worked hard, raised a fine pig and a fair crop of corn."

"Last fall I went to see that boy and asked him if he still wanted to find a job in the city. 'Not much,' he replied, 'so long as my father lets me have pigs and a piece of land all my own I'm going to stay here.'"

"This, I think, shows the value of club work to many of our boys and girls. It makes them feel that they have a real interest in the farm, and, in a way, that the place couldn't get along very well without them."

Land for Soldiers

British Government Devising Means of Providing Employment

The scheme of the British committee appointed to find ways and means of settling soldiers and sailors on the land is about to be made public, and the following may be taken as a fairly accurate forecast of the proposals:

There is to be no limitation of the Small Holdings Act. Instead of dotting men about in any county as isolated units without adequate means of transit or marketing facilities, we shall witness, says a correspondent of the London Mail, either the crown land commissioners or the board of agriculture buying up several large estates comprising a few thousand acres in suitable districts, and working these estates to a large extent as co-operative colonies.

Men who have had no agricultural experience will be educated in the working of a few acres, and when found able to get on without tutelage will be allotted a fully equipped small holding. Every occupier will have the opportunity to extend his holding should he prove capable of managing more land. All the land not taken up will be farmed by the director of the colony in the interest of the state.

A strong feature is to be the social side. Not only will there be co-operation on the business side in the way of agricultural machinery, marketing, a jam factory, a fruit pulping station, a milk depot or a creamery, according to the general type of the farming being pursued, but also there will be co-operation in games and other social activities.

Fanning Mill Economy

Large Sums Lost Annually by Farmers Because Grain is Not Cleaned

According to G. C. Barnum, a member of the Duluth board of trade, "more than \$5,000,000 were lost to farmers in Minnesota alone last year because of the dirt they failed to clean out of their grain. This year the loss will be even greater. Last year there was an average of three pounds of dirt to every bushel of wheat that came into Duluth. This year there is nearly twice as much dirt, and boats have been held up while the wheat was being cleaned. The elevator men take this dirt as their pay for cleaning. From the wheat that came into Duluth last year they sold enough feed to feed one day 1,600,000 sheep."

"Now the important question is, Why do not farmers raise more sheep and hogs, clean their wheat and their grain, and keep these profits for themselves? Farmers do not realize the importance of cleaning their wheat or they would not suffer the loss they do in this way season after season."

Pretty sound advice. If a buyer in another town offered a cent or two a bushel more than your market offered you would haul to the other market. But here is pointed out an opportunity to save some money by the use of the fanning mill which you need any way to clean your seed with. Feed screenings to your stock, or chickens, and not cheapen your load with it. If you take it to market you give it away. Don't deceive yourself by thinking you get paid for it, for the testers the elevator men use detect it and you are docked for the dirt. After cleaning the grain, a vigorous kick against the grain market for unsatisfactory prices will fit with better grace than if you market three pounds of dirt in every bushel of grain and they dock you for it in the markets.

But there is frequently a mixture of grain which lowers the price. One farmer sold wheat containing over 14 per cent. of rye and he was docked eight cents a bushel. Instead of getting paid for the rye in his wheat, he gave the rye to the buyer. Vetch seed is another impurity which should be eliminated, and of course, corn cobs and weed seeds which taint flour if allowed to go into the mill.

The farmer gets short changed enough in the market without carelessly short changing himself. Work the fanning mill.

Frederick the Great Not so Bad

In a letter to the London Spectator Lord Rosebery shows that, with all his ruthlessness, Frederick the Great was not of the present Kaiser's Kultur. It is as follows:

"It is to be presumed that in their infamies the Prussians imagine that they are imitating their hero Frederick, whom they call the Great, who certainly was unscrupulous enough, but who would not have the blood of Nurse Cavel on his conscience. I offer for their consideration the following indignant outburst of a woman murdered and maltreated by the Cossacks. I lit upon it lately, and, as it seems pertinent, I give a translation:

"See, my dear fellow, in what a condition these 'cossacks' have left the furniture of these good Wreches, how they have broken everything that they could not carry away, and what they have done here these barbarians have done in most of the peasants' houses. Did you see that dead woman in front of the garden? Does not all this make your hair stand on end? Is it warfare? Should not princes who employ such troops blush with shame for they are guilty and responsible before God for all the horrors their soldiers commit?"

A number of the larger banking institutions employ from one to half a dozen men whose sole duty is to examine every check that comes in through the clearing house and vouch for the genuineness of the signature.

Country Judge—How long have you owned a car?

Motorist (charged with speeding)—One week, your honor.

Judge—Um—then you can still afford to pay a fine. Twenty dollars!

LOOK HERE!

We have just received a large consignment of
**Ogilvie's Royal Household
and Glenora Flour**
also **CEREALS** and Milled Products

Our prices are right and our service is prompt

"BUY FROM US"

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

ESTRAY

On the premises of W. F. Brown, N. W. 1-4 Sec. 30, Tp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th. One red and white bull, rising 2 yrs. old, no brand visible. Owner can have same by paying expenses for interring and advertising. W. F. Brown, Elkton.

ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Sorrel filly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip: X not distinct. Hugh Rose, Brand 1 Reader.

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

Choice half section, north half Sec. 5, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, 2 1/4 miles south-east of town, known as the O. C. Williams place. Good buildings. Will rent on shares or sell on easy terms. Phone or write J. A. Knoepfl, Calgary.

ESTRAY

On the premises of H. H. Reimer, S. W. 1-4 of 16-31-4, W. 5, red and white Shorthorn cow, a few white spots, white spot in face, about 8 yrs. old, no visible brand. White cow with a few red hairs around muzzle, red ears, about 5 yrs. old, no visible brand. Bull, brindle, with a few white spots on, with long horns turning partly up; about 6 yrs. old, no visible brand. Hugh Rose, Brand Reader

EYES

DO YOU READ WITH DISCOMFORT

If not there is most likely a defect in your eyes that can be relieved by glasses. Consult us about your eyes.

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ALBERTA OPTICAL CO.,
128, 8th Ave. W. LTD.
CALGARY - ALTA.

\$10 REWARD

STRAYED—From Sec. 20-33-4, 3 colts—one black yearling filly with star in forehead, Percheron bred; 1 black yearling filly, Percheron bred; 1 small 2 year old gelding, all branded as shown on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Alva Siegfried, Mound, Alta.

AUCTION SALE

J. F. BAILEY

Under instructions from Mr. J. F. Bailey I will sell by public auction on the east 1/2 of Sec. 2, Tp. 32, Rge. 3, W. 5, on town line, 7 miles west, 3 miles north of Didsbury, 9 miles west 6 miles south of Olds, 1 mile east and 1 mile south of Westerdale church and post office, on

Friday, March 24th

the following, consisting of:

18 HEAD HORSES—Team Clyde mares, in foal, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 3500; team Clydes, mare and gelding, 4 and 6 yrs., wgt. 2800; Percheron mare, 6 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1500; team Percheron mares, 3 yrs., in foal; team Percheron geldings, 3 yrs; driving team, 5 and 6 yrs; matched team Clyde colts, rising 2; bay filly, rising 2; 2 black Percheron colts; Clyde colt; aged mare, in foal; Registered Percheron stallion "Vigor," black, 10 years.

33 HEAD CATTLE—15 head registered Holstein-Friesian cattle; 6 registered Holstein Friesian cows of the right type and heavy milkers; 2 yr. old heifer in calf; 3 yearling heifers; 2 heifer calves; 2 yr. old bull; 3 yearling bulls. These are DeKohl and Canary strains and are a good foundation for a dairy herd of pure bred cattle. Registration papers and transfer papers furnished free on Holstein Friesian cattle.

GRADE CATTLE—2 fresh cows; 2 cows to freshen in a few days; 2-yr. old heifer to freshen soon; 3 yearling heifers; 6 calves and yearlings.

PIGS—20 brood sows, mostly heavy in pig.

POULTRY—Gander and 2 geese; Bronze turkey gobbler and 2 hens; 32 white Plymouth Rock hens; 3 white Plymouth Rock roosters.

HARNESS—Set harness; 3 sets single driving harness; 4 sets plow harness; good double cinch stock saddle.

IMPLEMENTS—New Great West 14 in. gang plow, double and breaker bottoms; new Golden Age 14 in. breaking plow; McCormick binder; 2 McCormick mowers; 12 ft. McCormick hay rake; 9 ft. disc seeder; 16 ft. 5 sec. harrow; 16 ft. split log drag; 14 disc harrow; gardening cultivator and attachment; 2 in. tire wagon; 4 in. low wagon and hay rack; democrat; surrey; cutter; hay rack; 1000 lb. new platform scale; blacksmith outfit; carpenter tools; 200 lbs. new steel horse shoes; quantity small tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

LUMBER, GRAIN, Etc.—Quantity of 18 and 24 ft poles; 2000 feet good lumber; 20 wagon boxes of body poplar wood, 14 in.; 300 bushels good oats; 30 bags good timothy seed, clean; 450 bushels Marquis spring seed wheat; 500 bushels oats and barley, mixed; 25 bushels good seed potatoes.

FURNITURE, Etc.—303 high power rifle; 12 gauge Winchester pump shotgun; 38 56 Winchester rifle; 22 rifle; Edison high grade phonograph with 18 records, will last a lifetime; Singer sewing machine, complete set of attachments; Quick meal, 6 hole, kitchen range; large parlor stove, wood or coal; oak center table; dining table; kitchen table; 2 oak high chairs; dining and rocking chairs, etc.; 15 gallon barrel churn; 600 lb. Economy cream separator, guaranteed 20 yrs., only slightly used; large dinner bell; 2 oak bedsteads; Iron bedsteads; Ostermooor mattress and bedding; carpets and rugs; quantity of home canned fruit; dozens of fruit jars; dishes; jugs; jars, and kindred articles, all to be sold at your own price.

As Mr. Bailey has been ordered to a milder climate by the doctor he will sell everything.

Sale at 11 a.m. Free lunch at noon, with music while you eat.

TERMS—All sums at and under \$50 cash; over \$50, 9 months credit will be given on approved joint bank able notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash.

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Report of Alberta Women's Institute Convention

By Mrs. F. W. BICKNELL

The second annual convention, of the Alberta Women's Institute, was held in the banquet room of the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on March 1st and 2nd. The sessions were well attended, two hundred and fifty delegates representing branch institutes from all parts of the province being present. The keen interest and enthusiasm shown throughout the whole convention, speaks well for the work being done by the Women's Institutes in the Province of Alberta.

The first session of the convention was opened at 9 a.m. Wednesday, and after the registration, the president, Miss Nobel, introduced the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, who gave the address of welcome. In introducing the premier Miss Nobel made special reference to his efforts in securing the franchise for women; and in reply the Premier stated that the women of Alberta were merely receiving their dues since they had measured up to their opportunity in every walk of life.

Mrs. A. H. Rogers of Fort Saskatchewan gave a very neat and well worded reply to the Premier's address of welcome.

Lieutenant Governor Brett was then introduced by the president as "a man who has more friends and fewer enemies than any man in the province." His Honor stated that it gave him great pleasure to address the convention since he appreciated the value of the work the women of the country were doing for the upbuilding of the nation. Referring to the suffrage, he said "Why should you not have the privilege of saying how you should be governed, as so many of you have come through the dangers and hardships of pioneer life." He warned the women to bear in mind that increased privileges bring increased responsibilities.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, then addressed the convention. His honor complimented the Women's Institute on the progress it had made during the past year, its numbers having more than doubled. "I do not think there is any organization in connection with the department of agriculture that will have so important an influence on the agricultural life of the province in the next ten years as departments organized by women."

Greetings were brought from the Women's Canadian Club by Mrs. H. H. Tory; from the Local Council of Women by Mrs. R. H. Knight; from the U. F. A. Women's Auxiliary by Mrs. Walter Parilly.

(Continued on last page)

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INDIA IS LOYALLY FIGHTING FOR THE CAUSE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE

DEMONSTRATE ATTACHMENT TO THE THRONE

Viceroy Announces that the Vast Empire has already sent Two Hundred Thousand Soldiers to Fight for the Allies in the War in Europe

A special report from Delhi, says: His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, delivered a striking speech before the vice-regal council on the participation of the empire in the war. The galleries of the council chamber were crowded and the address of the viceroy was listened to with the most intense interest. Lord Hardinge, at the outset, expressed regret at the participation of Turkey in the European conflict as an ally of Germany, and reviewed the events leading up to that event.

His excellency proceeded: "I am well aware that many of the leading statesmen of India have done their duty to the utmost to avert war; but the authorities at Constantinople turned a deaf ear to all pleas. It is a striking fact that while thousands of Moslems are now fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies, not a single Moslem exists in the German ranks."

"It is no exaggeration to say that Enver Pasha's military clique, under Germany's compulsion, betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereignty and Turkey must now face the consequences of those actions. But however the tide of events may share, there can be no doubt that the holy places shall remain inviolate, and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces."

"From the moment that the intervention of Turkey appeared probable, it was clear that amongst the Moslems of India there would be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mohammedan power. But when the character and motives of this war became fully known and realized by the Moslems of India, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feelings of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the empire whose cause they recognized to be that of freedom, honor and justice."

"The other great Indian communities were not behindhand in demonstrations of attachment to the Throne

and Empire, and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty swept over India from shore to shore. It has been a source of gratification to me to witness this universal demonstration of the loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been one more of Germany's miscalculations which will bring about her ruin."

"What has been particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognized by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that, in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar, two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to brave Indian soldiers, this much coveted decoration having in one case been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself."

"On a previous occasion I announced that India would send forces of over 70,000. Since then we have done much more, thanks to the energy and powers of organization of the commander-in-chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in five theatres of the war: France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and China. We have despatched, or are despatching, nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the empire, of which we are proud to be a virile, living unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England, so that at the same time we have maintained our military forces on the frontier unimpaired."

"We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry. The fact that the government of India was thus able to help the Mother Country is the supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified. We need feel no doubt regarding the ultimate triumph of right over might."

New Projectile To Create Havoc

British Inventor Has Shell That Explodes in Incinerating Flame
The military correspondent of the Standard writes:

"We have so often heard of inventions that will make war impossible, of engines of destruction so powerful that human flesh and blood cannot stand against them. The pigeonholes of every ministry of war in the world must bulge with particulars of discoveries of this nature, and yet we find men killing one another cruelly with cold steel, just as they did in the days of the Crusades. One is inclined, therefore, to be sceptical. And yet the feats of modern science are very wonderful, and there are real as well as make believe workers of magic. Wireless telegraphy, the heavier-than-air flying machine, the heavier-than-air flying machine, a number of achievements in surgical and medical science, have so impressed us that we no longer dare to say that anything is impossible."

In that spirit, then, we approach the assertions of the crop of inventors who are proposing to supply us with the means of worsting our enemies in the present war. It goes without saying that most of these proposals are worthless, but there are some which demand attention. We learn, for instance, that a person described as "a distinguished English chemist" has produced an explosive substance the effect of which when used in artillery shells is "annihilating." It is said that a shell filled with this substance will, on detonation, give out a blast of flame, over a mile long and nearly two hundred yards wide, of so intense a nature that nothing can live in the area of its passage. Men, animals and things are turned instantly into a scorched and charred mass, and all the atmosphere within the radius of the explosion is so affected that instead of supporting it destroys life, chemical action being brought to bear on the oxygen that it contains."

"It is not a question, we are assured, of poisoning the atmosphere, a method of warfare forbidden by The Hague conventions—instruments to which the Allies still adhere, although most of them have been repudiated and violated by the enemy. The inventor says he has subjected his use one of the great destructive forces of nature, the action of which cannot be objected to on the humanitarian grounds which hitherto have influenced the decisions of The Hague conferences. He further says for his discovery that it should be welcomed from a humanitarian point of view, because the illimitability of its destructive powers will make war impossible."

"It may well be true, as we are informed that the war office has tested the invention and has decided to adopt it. If the full assertion of the inventor be established the whole course of the campaign ought to be affected. Nothing should resist the action of the explosive—neither the deepest trenches

nor the strongest fortifications. It ought to sweep the enemy out of France and Flanders before the new year is a month old. One is bound to credit the possibilities of the discovery, but then, as I have said, one has heard of similar discoveries so often before. It will be wise, I fancy, for us to go on with the preparation of our new armies."

Nickel for Alien Enemy

Naval and Military Record Takes up Important Question

The Naval and Military Record under the title "War Material for the Enemy," thus discusses the Canadian nickel industry:

"There is a feeling in some quarters that our British sea power is, owing to various considerations, not producing on the enemy the economic restrictions which it ought to produce. On the one hand it may be recognized the foreign office has an extremely hard task in dealing with the powerful neutral nations. We cannot afford in this struggle to alienate these who, remaining outside the influence of the war, yet regard us and our cause with sympathy. At the same time the nation ought to have the assurance that effectual measures will be taken to prevent Germany or Austria-Hungary receiving material necessary to the production of war material. As an instance of the anxiety which is felt in this connection we have only to turn to the Canadian papers. Business men in the Dominion fear that Canadian nickel is still reaching the enemy. It is known of course that no nickel goes direct from Canada to Germany, but it is known to go to a refinery in New Jersey and it is asserted, and not denied, that Messrs. Krupp own stock in the American refinery. The Canadian order-in-council prohibits the export of nickel to enemy countries, but the Montreal Journal of Commerce assures us that nickel in the shape of 'matte' continues to go from Canada to New Jersey, where the refinery takes place, and from the American refinery to any country wanting it."

"So far as the public can see, Germany is today as free as she ever was to take Canadian nickel and use it in her warfare against the British empire. We send our soldiers to fight for the empire and we send our nickel to help the Germans make war upon us. This declaration by the principal commercial paper of Canada cannot be a mere piece of sensational journalism. We may be sure that it was not made without full knowledge of what is going on. It is admitted that possibly some sort of guarantee against shipment to Germany has been given, but if Krupp are part owners of the factory in New Jersey, of what value is any such guarantee?"

Wombat used to be a great outdoor man and all round sport. He is reconciled to married life?

"I think so. I called on him recently and found him sitting ashes with an old tennis racket."

First Lord of the Admiralty

Anecdotes That Throw Light on Character of Lord Fisher

Here are some good stories of Lord Fisher, recently appointed First Lord of the British admiralty.

A commander whose reputation for discipline has made him almost as much feared as admired, Lord Fisher's devotion to duty is such that he will brook no shirking from any man under him, and he belittles the unfortunate officer or handy man who dares to question his authority. A certain captain once sent word that it was impossible to get his ship to such-and-such a place on a given day.

"Umph!" replied Lord Fisher; "tell Captain — that if he is not ready to leave X. on the day named, I will have him towed there."

Another story illustrative of Lord Fisher's determination to get what he wants refers to an occasion when he conceived the idea of putting up a wireless installation on the cupola of the Admiralty at Whitehall. For some reason, however, the post office refused permission. One day, therefore, half a dozen seamen swarmed up the cupola and ran up the "wireless" in the face of outraged authority. "How is this?" asked the post office; "by whose authority?" "Oh," said Lord Fisher, "it is only run up tentatively to see how it will work in case permission is given." And there it remained.

A typical sea-dog, bluff and hearty, Lord Fisher has practically reorganized our navy. He is a self-made man in the sense that he owes nothing to birth, social influence or wealth, in a service in which all three counted for much when he first entered the navy, and the story of that entry is typical of the man. At the age of thirteen he scrambled aboard the admiral's ship at Plymouth, marched up to a splendid figure in blue and gold, and handing him a letter, said, "Here, my man, give this to the admiral."

The man in blue and gold smiled and opened the letter. "Are you the admiral?" said the boy. "Yes, I'm the admiral." He read the letter, and, patting the boy on the head, said: "You must stop and take dinner with me." "I think," said the boy, "I should like to be getting on to my ship," speaking as though the British navy had fallen to his charge. The admiral laughed and took him down to dinner.

Like Kitchener, Lord Fisher's motto has always been "Deeds, Not Words," and it is a remarkable fact that for many years the ship he commanded always had the motto "Silence—Deeds Not Words," displayed in a prominent position for the edification of the officers.

It was at an academy banquet some years ago that Lord Fisher told how he found another motto. When commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean he one day went to inspect a small destroyer, only 280 tons, but such was her pride and swagger," said Sir John, "that she might have been 18,000. The lieutenant in command took me around. She was beautifully in order, and I came aft to the wheel and saw there 'Ut Veniat Omnes.' Here," I said, 'what the deuce is that?' Saluting me, the lieutenant replied, 'Let 'em all come!'"

It was at this banquet also that Lord Fisher used a phrase which is particularly appropriate at the moment. "No soldier of ours can go anywhere," he said, "unless a sailor carries him on his back." It was a phrase which brought down the house, but the cheers were partially due to the fact that Lord Fisher, in the whirl of his excitement, emptied a decanter of claret over the shirt front of Lord Middleton, who was then secretary of war, and who was sitting next to him.

Primitive Weapons

Bows and Arrows Used Only a Century Ago

It is only one hundred years since soldiers fought with bows and arrows in European wars, and that, too, on the fields of southern Belgium, where the present war began.

It was in 1813, when all Europe was armed against Napoleon. Every one of the allied nations brought every possible resource of men and means to further this end. Among them was Russia. To the war she sent soldiers from the newly conquered tribes that dwelt upon the steppes of Asia; Bokharans and Turkomans and Tartars and other half-savage peoples. Many of these regiments were armed with bows and arrows.

Jomini, the military historian, speaks of a great number of these that fought side by side with the Prussians in eastern Germany and in Belgium, and he says that these bowmen held their own against the French infantry. Their aim, he says, was surprisingly good, and they could shoot an arrow with effect almost as far as a musket ball was effective, which, in those days, was not much more than a hundred yards.

And now arrows, iron ones, are being used again as darts dropped from aeroplanes.

Survivors of South Atlantic Fight

Upwards of 200 German officers and seamen rescued after the naval engagement between the German and British squadrons off the Falkland Islands, in the southern Atlantic on December 8, arrived safely in England and were taken to detention camps. As the German sailors marched through the streets they appeared to be quite contented, cheering their comrades as the Square separated.

"That's where I shine," said the young man as he showed his navy blue suit to the tailor.

HOPELESS TASK OF GERMANY CAN ONLY POSTPONE FINAL DECREE

THE WORLD CANNOT LET GERMANY WIN THE WAR

Widespread Belief is that if Teutons were to Dominate Europe, then Peace and Security to all Nations would Vanish from the Earth, and Militarism would hold Sway

A recent issue of the Manchester Guardian contained the following extracts from the New York Times:

The only possible ending of the war is a thorough defeat of Germany. Driven back to her Rhine strongholds she will offer a stubborn resistance. Even with Russia near or actually in Berlin she would fight on. But for what? Why? Because the German people, the very people, are resolved to get themselves all killed before the inevitable day of the enemy's triumph. Not at all. The weary men in trenches and the distressed people merely obey orders given by the imperial and military authorities. For the men in those high quarters defeat would be the end of all. Desperation, with some possible admixture of blind confidence, will continue the war. But why should the German people make a further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and the shoulder straps of German officialdom? It means a million more battlefield graves, it means frightful additions to the bill of costs and to the harshness of the terms. Since the more dreadful ending is in plain view, why not force the better ending now?

And the better ending, in the opinion of this leading American paper, is nothing short of revolution.

In one of the most striking leading articles which has appeared in the American press since the outbreak of the war, the New York Times says:

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, over-matched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by Austria and the Turk (two backward-looking dying nations) desperately battling with the hosts of three great powers, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects

and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the final decree. Yet the doom of the German empire may become the deliverance of the German people. A million Germans have been sacrificed, and a million homes are desolate. Must other millions die and other millions mourn before the people of Germany take the appeal in the court of reason and human liberty from the imperial military caste that rushes them to ruin? They have full justification in the incompetence and failure of their rulers.

The world cannot and will not let Germany win in this war. If she were to dominate Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany. It now knows thoroughly that for its own peace and safety the nations must demolish the towering structures of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger spot and greatest menace.

Americans of German birth or descent should see and feel the truth of the present position of Germany. It will be unforgotten and most cruel for German Americans to keep the truth from Germans at home and to fail in their plain duty of making known to them how the imperial militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem and how the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defences.

Freed from the double incubus of imperialism and militarism, German genius would have a marvelous development. For their own happiness and for their interests and their future the German people ought now to end the war.

The Ishmael of Europe

Even Belgium's Allies Have Surrounded Her With Ring of Steel

"The civil army we have to feed is greater than the British and French armies combined. Yet we can scrape through on about \$6,250,000 worth of food a month," said Mr. Emil Franqui, a prominent Belgian banker, who is in London, in speaking of relief work in Belgium, in the organization of which he played a conspicuous part.

It was not generally realized, Mr. Franqui said, that there still were seven million persons in Belgium who were virtually entirely dependant for food on the American Relief Commission.

"In all the history of the world," he said, "there is no precedent for a community of seven million souls being faced with starvation and denied by the belligerents of every possible means of self preservation. We indeed are the Ishmael of Europe. You in England say you cannot trade with us because to do so would be to trade with your enemy. You say you cannot open the port of Antwerp, our door of relief, because it would be of advantage to Germany. You say you cannot even send us money, because it might reach your enemy. Thus the Germans, the French and the British have a ring of steel around our territory through which none may enter and none may depart without the permission of the belligerents."

"The Germans say, 'If England likes to allow trade with Antwerp your industries will revive. If she does not, well, we are sorry, but we suppose you must take the consequences. See The Hague convention.'"

While the belligerents argued, Mr. Franqui added, seven million persons were confronted with actual starvation but with the formation of the American Relief Commission the obstacles in the way of ministering to the wants of the Belgians were overcome and shipments of food were permitted to enter Belgium by way of Rotterdam. This relief could not have been given, he said, except under the auspices of the neutral commission.

"We are proud of our thrifty race," Mr. Franqui said in closing, "but we are now at the mercy of the world. If mercy is not accorded we shall no longer exist."

The war has given that queer tradesman, the tattooer, his chance. Hundreds of Canadians have been decorated with maple leaves, Belgian soldiers have chosen English and Belgian flags, with the words, "Death to the Germans," or "Down with the Germans," and Tommy generally prefers patriotic designs, such as a bulldog standing by the Union Jack.

Men who have fought and been wounded sometimes have a record of the engagements in which they have taken part tattooed on their bodies.

It is a common thing for naval men to have a memorial cross in memory of a wife or a mother. Army officers frequently prefer the badge of their regiment.

"Your methods," exclaimed the indignant official, "were simply highway robbery."

"Again you wrong me," said the sugar importer; "they were low-weight robbery."

Austrian Army is Demoralized

Large Proportion of Officers Among Austrians Captured

The military critic of the Bourse Gazette reckons that the loss of the Austrians in prisoners is equal to their number of dead and wounded and places the fighting strength of Austria now at two-thirds of what it was at the beginning of the war.

He cites the smaller percentage of Austrian artillery falling into Russian hands and says this is accounted for by an explanation in a recent issue of the official War Messenger to the effect that since the second Austrian retreat from Poland the Austrian artillery is always withdrawn from the field before the final issue of the battle. This, he declares, amounts to beginning a retreat before they are actually defeated.

The critics also point out the large proportion of officers, including colonels and lieutenant-colonels, among the prisoners, as indicating the demoralization of the Austrian army and the loss of the fighting spirit. He states that the last 50,000 Austrian prisoners included 600 commissioned officers. The writer contrasts this with the results where the Russians are engaged against the German. There, he declares, the officers fall fighting.

The Germans in the early conflict termed it the imperial battle, for they had been impressed by the highest authority that upon their success depended the whole future of the war, and as a reward for their success they were promised that they would be disbanded to their homes.

The character of the fighting also compelled the Germans to rely for once upon their manhood instead of their machinery; yet they still persist in their massed formations against rifle, maxim or bayonet, and their losses have been appalling beyond anything experienced elsewhere. Experts estimate that the Germans have lost two-thirds of their armies in Poland.

If there was one point besides their war machinery upon which the Germans particularly pride themselves it was their marching power; yet even the Russians have shown themselves immeasurably superior. The Grand Duke officially noted a while ago that one Russian army corps had marched and fought continuously for months, taken fortified positions, and covered over 600 miles. Yet the Russians do their marching flat foot, whereas the German record is made by means of motor traction.

Out of a total of 750,000 Austrian losses on the Russian front, a large proportion has been suffered by Hungarians, who fought with conspicuous courage. Several crack Hungarian regiments have been almost annihilated.

The bored youth turned to his dinner partner with a yawn. "Who is that strange looking man over there who stares at me so much?" he drawled.

"Oh, that's Professor Jenkins," she replied, "the famous expert on insanity."

Canada's Wealth And The War

How the Country is Standing the Strain, and an Idea of the Future

(By W. S. Dinick, in Monetary Times)

Writing in the Monetary Times, I said a year ago that a big crop in 1915 meant in itself sure prosperity for Canada. That was my opinion, notwithstanding the fact that we were then assailed by doubts and discouragements. The outlook was clouded, and but little light ahead. Look, however, at the state of affairs today and a wonderful improvement is apparent. We have been blessed with the bountiful crop we hoped for, we are getting good prices for it and no one would dare to assail the general opinion that the splendid measure of prosperity which exist throughout the country is based largely upon the results of the work of the farming community. In itself the big crop spelled good times. On top of it has come the munition business, the extent of which no one was oracle enough to foretell a year ago.

We all appreciate the fact that intense agricultural production is essential to our carrying on the war in a big Canadian way. Further, we realize that the manufacturing of war supplies has grown to be a tremendous factor in our national life. The production of wheat and munitions already seriously clashes with recruiting the big armies that Canada feels it her duty to send abroad. The significance of it all is that instead of the widespread unemployment of a year ago, there is now a scarcity of labor felt more keenly than in any other period of Canadian history. The situation grows more acute every day. Obviously, for national reasons, we cannot look to the United States for aid, and even if we would, the United States cannot itself find labor enough to meet its own demands. Canada, when we think of the individual, is therefore, highly prosperous and must remain so.

The end of the war may change the present conditions of our prosperity, but it will not decrease its volume. To my thinking, the two countries of the world that will most benefit upon the declaration of peace, and from the feeling of security, enthusiasm and enterprise which will then hold sway, will be Russia and Canada. Both have resources untouched; both have other resources only partially developed. The tariff troubles that were for many years a source of grave disagreement between Russia and Germany will be removed and Russia will have a free, unrestricted roadway to her rightful "place in the sun." The development of the country will be enormous. Is it too much to hope that Canadian enterprise will play a part in that great development, even as Toronto manufacturers were long ago able to secure a strong position in the supplying of agricultural implements to other countries and Canadian railway builders able to assist Russia during this war in constructing the lines so much needed for military purposes? And is it too much to hope that our Canadian manufacturers, hardened by the fierce competition they have had to meet in years past trained in the ways of the world's markets by war business, and skilled to take command of new situations by that same war business, will be able to assist Russia in building up her resources? Further, Canadian manufacturers realize now that they have a place in world trade and feel fully competent and confident that they will take that place.

Our period of construction has been talked of the world over, and some even of ourselves have failed to realize that it was a necessary stage in the country's growth. Nor have we even yet fully realized all its many benefits. Have we stopped to consider that all of the big men of the country—we might say the brains of the country—and our industries, particularly those producing structural equipment and materials, have been developed for just such a situation as will exist in this world when the war is over? Under the stimulus of the country's rapid growth and the stirring, stern necessities of the day, both men and brains have been developed to an enormous capacity. Our steel and iron industries are extending rapidly. Our railway builders, men of every line of constructional effort, are ready for new tasks. The tasks will be tremendous; not only will shattered Europe have to be picked up and put together again, but there will be developments, and building up in every country in the world, to attend to. Canada is peculiarly fitted for this work, and in this particular, I see plenty of assurance that we need have no fear about national business conditions when peace shall reign.

The future of Canada, if one can but cast from his mind the picture of suffering and death that now depicts the condition of half of the world, appears bright. With industries busy, with farmers preparing for another crop of record proportions, there is little reason to fear for our economic standing. Let us consider the automobile business as an illustration. It is an accurate barometer of national wealth. A year ago all the motor firms in Canada felt certain that business during 1915 would be very poor. When arranging their supply of cars for the year just past, they so greatly underestimated the demand that the United States agencies had to announce in Canada their new season's models a month ahead of the same announcements in the United States. They soon found that they had not cars to supply the wants and they broke all rules trying to hold Canadian business. Today these agencies and the Canadian motor manufacturers cannot keep up with the demand, and this though the former have to labor under

a duty of 45 per cent., instead of 33 per cent. as before. I am assured by the trade that in 1916 more cars will be sold in Canada than in any two previous years; their orders at the new year fully indicated this. The motor barometer is pointing at good times in Canada.

Fearless, But Dread Gas

Ghurkas Push Aside German Bayonets With Bare Hands

Describing the fighting qualities of the Gurkhas, H. C. Haskin, a Detroit soldier, who has been invalided from the front, says:

The Gurkhas are absolutely fearless in a charge, but they are not put in the trenches any more. In a charge they throw away their guns and advance with nothing but their long, deadly knives. They reach out their bare black left hands and push the German bayonets away while with their right they stab and stab and stab with the brutal knives until man and bayonet fall together. Their arms are full of healed welts caused by pushing bayonets aside with their naked arms. They have no fear of the bayonet or bullet, but they go crazy when they meet the gas. They cannot understand the gas. They think devil spirits are after them.

On one occasion word was received that a German ammunition train was six miles back of the German lines. Recruits were called for to make an attempt to blow it up. It was a forlorn hope and we never expected to see them again. But they did not fail. The Gurkhas are as steady in their movements as our American Indians and they crossed three lines of German trenches through ponds that had been dammed up between the sections, each man swimming under water with his knife in his teeth. They blew up the ammunition train and they came back—all six of them.

To some doubts expressed as to the sympathy of the Dutch for the entente allies, Mr. Voorbijtel, of the "Handelsblad," has replied with a variety of proofs. He says the almost universal favorable feeling is demonstrated in the cinemas, where the forces and rulers of the entente allies are enthusiastically cheered, whereas the pictures of Germans are hissed, in spite of protests by the management, anxious to respect neutrality.

When the book "J'accuse," which so hotly denounces Germany, was first translated into Dutch and published, an edition of 20,000 copies was exhausted in a few weeks. Subscriptions for an ambulance to be sent to the French were readily forthcoming, but no one thought of a similar gift for the Germans. Numerous persons in Holland take an interest in French and British prisoners in Germany, and send them parcels.

Will Need Enormous Sum for Pensions

The Prince of Wales, addressing a meeting of the Royal Patriotic fund, of which he is chairman, said it was the purpose of parliament to make pension allowances or a higher scale than that of previous wars and greater than those of other European countries. He pointed out that the total casualties of the Boer war were 41,376 whereas in the present war the British losses had totalled 549,476. This, he said, showed the magnitude of the duty confronting the government and private organizations in adequately caring for those who had sacrificed everything to obey the call.

A Confession From Berlin

We must look the fact in the face that we are dealing with a nation of masters, which for centuries has never known what it is to yield. It is not to be expected that England, even though she may have been at fault in her calculations in this war, will show any weakness. The nation, even in spite of its leaders, if need be, will hold out to the utmost with iron will. Germany and England have both underestimated the possibilities of development of which their forces were susceptible. After sixteen months of war who longer engage in feints, we are aware that it is a question of fighting for life.—Berliner Tageblatt.

Twenty More Canadian Regiments

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has announced that an order has been received from Great Britain for twenty additional Canadian regiments to take the place in England of those which will go to make the fourth fighting division. The new regiments will be despatched in order of merit. Meanwhile, many offers for new regiments are being received. Regina has offered to raise 2,500 more men, a new battalion has been offered from Swift Current, and Edward King of Peace River Crossing, has undertaken to bring a regiment down from that country.

What Splendid Soldiers

When one reads that British Columbia is sending more men to the war than any other similar division of the British empire, one realizes what splendid soldiers the Colonials must be, for those are no weaklings who have sought out the Northwestern wilds to conquer them. It is said that in one recent month 1,200 men came up the Fraser river from points on the Caribou trail and joined a regiment.—Springfield Republican.

Prior to the Revolution indigo was, next to wire, the most valuable product of South Carolina. It was first planted in South Carolina by Elizabeth Lucas, who in 1744 became the wife of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney. The annual crop before the Revolution amounted to upward of 1,100,000 pounds.

The Lady—Don't you think that Muscovite onslaught is awful?
The Gent—I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?

Secret of the Snow

Neither the Scientist or Philosopher Has Been Able to Enter into Its Secrets

One of the wisdom writers of the Scriptures asks the question, who has entered into the secret of the snow? Since the query was propounded science has entered into the secret of its crystallography, and the beautiful forms of the snowflakes have been made familiar to all. It has been shown to have as beautiful forms as crystalized salts or rock crystals. But the secret of the snow has been little revealed through all the ages of human kind. The Arctic explorers have traversed the vast wastes of snow and ice above the latitudes of perpetual winter and they have described the illumination of the snow plains by the aurora borealis and by the rays of the midnight sun. But the secret of the snow has not yet been penetrated.

Up in the lofty Rockies are raging at the present moment snowstorms that cause the wolves to hide in their lairs and the deer to seek cover. The wild sweep of the blizzard rages far from all human habitation and the drifts fill the crevices and slide down the sides of the lofty mountain peaks. Where is the poet who might enter into the secret of the snow and portray in vibrant verse the massed scenes of congelation that are found. Where is the painter with hardihood to enter the fearful domain of the snow king and seek his hospitality as he pictures the possibility of the human mind to conceive.

With all that has been done to illuminate and to illustrate the snow the subject still remains one of such varied interest and approach that neither the scientist nor the artist, nor the poet, nor the philosopher has ever been able to enter into its secrets. The rivers on their way to the sea and the song they intone in their mighty cascade sweep to the eternal reservoir is that of the secret of the snow. The rivulets opened up by the spring sunshine move forward to the rivers and intonate the song of the secret of the snow as they wind their way toward the point of confluence. Every icicle dripping from the snow-thawed eaves of the house, is the depository of the secret of the snow. Far down the strata of the earth the soundless flow of the subterranean streams that burst forth in springs holds the secret of the snow. The song of the snow is here. The crime mantle is alternately thrown about and lifted from the lands of the temperate zones which one time were under the permanent weight of the polar cap. The season of the snow is here and its beauty mystery are present. Who can enter into its secret? Let the question be put, but let the answer be delayed until the winter wheat can bear testimony and the golden fields of fruit tell of the benevolence and virility of the snow that warms the earth with its secret until the earth blushes out into flowers and becomes prodigal with fruits.—Baltimore American.

Divining Rod for Lost Shells

An odd problem, which will be encountered all through the fighting territory after the war, is that of guarding against the exploding of shells which buried themselves in the ground without having exploded.

In the section of France along the Marne, where the fighting was sharp early in the war and from which the Germans were driven, the peasant farmers already have found this danger to be real. A ploughman at any moment may strike a shell that will explode with sufficient force to kill him and his team.

Various solutions have been suggested, but the most promising is one worked out by a French scientist and considered by the Academy of Science. The plan is to go all over the farms with an electrical instrument that will give warning when a mass of metal is near. Some modifications of it were adopted by the French scientist to fit it for field use, and his apparatus requires the services of two men.

In practical tests on the old battlefields he found that it is possible for two men to explore an acre thoroughly in about one hour, and locate every buried shell near enough to the surface to do any harm.

Our Great Victory

The solution of the submarine problem by Great Britain is the most important victory won by the allies since Russia took Przemyśl. Probably it would not be too much to say that it is the most important allied victory since the battle of the Marne. It has not been a spectacular victory. Most of the losses of the German submarine fleet have been allowed to go unhealed. Nets, mines, armed trawlers, destroyers—all these have done their grim work in the sea. In England they have long called the navy their "senior service"—and in fact, during this war, it has simply demonstrated its right to that title. The submarine presented to the British navy its biggest problem of the war—but the solution of that problem has rendered English control of the sea more complete than it was in Napoleon's time.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Shipments of butter from Saskatchewan to points outside the province last year totalled 52 carloads, according to a statement made by the dairy commissioner at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Dairymen's association. This is a great change from recent conditions when Saskatchewan was an importer of butter for its own needs, but the commissioner says the industry is just in its infancy as there is an unlimited export market. Under the careful government supervision, under which creamery butter is produced in the province, Saskatchewan butter has attained an excellent quality which has been shown by the preference accorded it on outside markets.

This Will Win

The empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well informed and highly organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation, and encourages the foe. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rules) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which can still be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

Careful Mating

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

We wonder how many can tell whether they have made proper matings or not the previous year or can see any real reasons why certain things developed in the youngsters that were not expected. Do most breeders just pick out their best looking birds and put them together, trusting to luck for the coveted young stock that they wish to produce? Perhaps a good deal of the work of mating can be voiced in the foregoing sentence, but there is absolutely no question that will not bring always the desired result. Two birds of inferior merit with good blood lines properly mated may produce much better than two better birds that are not at all suitable to each other.

Just what one might do or advise is very hard to know unless the available stock to mate up can be gone over. In a different flock somewhat different lines might be adopted and yet each although different might be the best in their respective cases. Everyone has the Standard of Perfection as a guide or if they have not they should have. Even for the producing of market poultry or producers of greater quantities of eggs careful mating will help materially. With a fixed ideal in mind and remembering that size and shape are very much imparted by the female and style and color by the male, birds may be brought together, the one to offset the known faults of the other. The nearer alike these birds and their blood lines are the more nearly alike will their offspring be. This is why line-breeding is so much practised, for where the lines are similar they coincide or "nick" and reproduce their like. All definite forms or charts for indefinite breeding without using outcrosses invites that style of breeding keeping lines for new blood distinct from all the other lines in the flock.

This, of course, is a very big subject and one that invites considerable difference of opinion simply because one fails with it while the other is successful. But outside of this entirely and whether one practises line-breeding or not, much can be done to improve results when the actual mating is done at the beginning of the breeding season.

Just how carefully the selection of the breeding pens is made at this time will determine the result; showing in the chicks next fall. Vitality is such an essential thing that one is tempted to say that having this will insure good results and so it will as far as it goes. Without it satisfactory results cannot possibly be expected, so that it is absolutely necessary that both the male and the female have vitality. Having it in both sides of the mating should assure it in the young stock.

How the little defects have kept showing themselves in the growing chicks. Many times these will show the predominant faulty tendencies and corrections can be made by selection to overcome these tendencies the next season. Very often we are inclined to think the male is considered the main selection and the greatest care to secure the very best obtainable, but he cannot produce his full value unless the females suit him. This is where a great deal of disappointment arises for sometimes there is such an absolute difference of characteristics that but a very few birds will be as good as the parents.

Some breeders take weeks to get their matings made and frequently when a mating proves to produce exceptional specimens will keep the mating together as long as the birds produce. They are afraid other birds mated with the same specimens might not produce as well. No, it is impossible to be too careful in this matter of mating and even after the matings are made if there appears room for improvement, it is well to make it and get the longest benefit possible from the improved mating.

Of course, it must be understood, that it is fully assumed that all birds are in the best of health. Otherwise they have no place in any mating. More good chicks at the end of the season will be the result of a little extra thought in making the matings followed up, of course, with the best of care and growing of the birds.

Aged Australian Had to Enlist

A well known Australian brigadier was going round his lines the other day, when he saw a heavily built man whose appearance made him look a second time. "Take off your cap," said the brigadier. The man did so. "What age are you?" "Forty-five, sir." "No; your real age, I mean." "Sixty." "What made you come?" "Well, I had two sons, and they were both killed at the beginning. That's why I came."

Mrs. Stubbins—Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Fox?
The New Lodger—I don't know, Mrs. Stubbins. I never attended any—

Mail Delivery by Aeroplane

Prof. Bell Thinks Postal Air Routes Can be Laid Out to Advantage

Professor Graham Bell is still prolific of ideas. Recently he pointed out that there are many localities in the United States on the seaboard, where postal air routes could be laid out to advantage, and thus enable the government to train aviators in large numbers, who, in time of need, could be utilized in the national defence. Professor Bell's strongest point is that men carrying mail over the same stretch of country day by day would soon become intimately familiar with the appearance of the region over which they pass, and for that reason would be much more useful than aerial scouts unfamiliar with the countryside in which they might be called on to operate.

Many adventurous young men are doubtless available for the proposed aeroplane mail delivery service, but the risk and the cost would be very great. In the south and the southwest the service might be practicable as an all-the-year-round one, but there are great stretches of the northern States where, as in the Adirondacks and the Alleghenies, the aviators in winter would have to risk their lives under weather conditions of the most variable sort. A blizzard is not easily faced on a mail coach or motor car. It could not be faced at all by an aerial mail carrier. Only a very self-opinionative and presumptuous critic would say that Prof. Graham Bell's proposal will never be carried out on a large scale, but it is certain that the time has not yet arrived for the folk at the crossroads to scan the heavens for the mail carrier instead of keeping an eye on the highway.—Toronto Globe.

Playgrounds For Rural Schools

Complete Playground Apparatus for Country Schools at a Small Expense

Fifty dollars will cover the expense of a complete playground apparatus for a school teacher and the pupils render a reasonable amount of assistance in building it.

Teeter boards, standards, giant strides, a turning pole, swings and slides, are practical pieces of apparatus, all suitable for the school yard. Timbers for frame work should be set in concrete so that the structure may be more solid and durable.

The teeter board can be made by using an ordinary saw horse for the supporting frame, and fastening the board to it with a large strap hinge. The giant stride is created by mounting a wagon wheel on top of the pole to be used, then a small wagon wheel is placed upon it. Ropes, long enough to reach the ground are tied to the rim of the wheel. A satisfactory size for the turning pole is from one-and-three-fourths to two inches in diameter. The slide is a shallow trough constructed of a close grained wood such as maple or birch, worked smooth inside.

In the list of apparatus there should be included a good supply of baseballs and bats. The playground ball is especially good for games, because it is large enough, to be easily found when lost, and it is so soft that there is not much danger of even the smallest children receiving serious injury. It is not expensive and will last many weeks if the children will take the trouble to sew it when ripped. The teacher should have a goodly number of games suitable for all grades of children, and the children should be organized into groups so that they all may have a chance to play.

Playgrounds for rural schools have been most successful abroad. Why not in America? The cities have them. Have not the country boy and girl an equal right to play?

Mule is Not to Blame

Not long after the railroad had been put through a particular section of the southwest hill country a woman appeared at the office of the claims agent. "No steam cars is done kilt my mule, Sally!" she announced in a decidedly tragic manner.

"Well, madam," replied the agent, "if it was the fault of the company you will be recompensed, you may be sure. What were the circumstances and what was the mule worth?"

"Sally was the best mule Ah ever seed," said the woman, as she wiped her eyes with her bonnet string. "Ah done plowed with that mule fer goin' on nine years, an' that warn't nothin' the matter with her 'ceptin' she was a little mite lame in her nigh hind laig an' kinder blind in one eye. Ah giv' \$40 and three bed quilts an' two pecks of dried pears fer her, an' she was as good as the day Ah got her."

"Where was the mule killed?" the agent asked.

"Hit war at the crossin', an' yo fast mail train jest knocked her plumb over that fence an' inter a gully," was the woman's reply.

"And the mule strayed upon the track, I presume?" queried the agent. "Oh, no," she declared. "Sally never would 'a been fool enough to walk in front of no train—my old man was ridin' her."

The difficulty the Italians have had in taking Goritz seems to be due to the nature of the soil. It is so stony that trenches cannot be dug in it. The Italians, therefore, are precluded from short advances. They have to make very long charges across the open. If there had been ordinary soil the blame would have fallen long ago. The military lessons of this war are so many and so important that the world will be discussing them for centuries. The trench will play a larger part in the story than probably anybody, even in Germany, dreamed of.—Harper's Weekly.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

It was late, and the family were retiring. Marion had already gone. In the drawing room a group had gathered round the fire. They were silent and sad, for they had heard many things that had moved them strangely. There was a knock at the door and Symonds looked in.

"My prisoner is dead," she said coldly and unmoved. "I suppose she managed to secrete some poison and take it."

"But she is dead."

"It is well," Ravenspur replied. "It might have been worse. It was the best she could do to lift the shadow of disgrace from this unhappy house."

L'ENVOI

Marion had bowed her head before the coming storm. She asked no mercy and expected none. Yet she looked the same pure, unaffected saint she had ever appeared. Ravenspur would have taken her hand, but she drew it away.

"It is true," she said. "I am a fallen angel. I have never seen anything else. Put it down to my mother's training if you like, but I came here as her friend, not yours. My religion is hers, my feelings are hers; I am of her people. With all the wicked knowledge of the East I came here to cut you off root and branch."

"Why?" Ravenspur said brokenly. "In the name of Heaven, why?"

"Because for years I have been taught to hate you; because I am an Asiatic. It would be grand to have all your money, so that I might be a great person in my own country some day. Then I came and brought the curse with me. It never seemed to strike any of you that the curse and I came together. Three deaths followed. In every one of these I played a part; I was responsible for them all. Shall I tell you how?"

"No, no," said Ravenspur. "Heavens, this is too horrible. To think of you looking so sweet and so fair and good; to think that you should have crept into our hearts only to betray us like this. We want to hear nothing beyond your confession. Have you a heart at all, or are you a beautiful fiend?"

"I did not imagine that I had a heart at all until I came here," Marion replied. She had not abated a jot of her sweetness of expression or angelic manner. "Then gradually I began to love you all. When I met my cousin Geoffrey I recognized the fact that I was a woman."

"More than once I have been on the point of betraying myself to him. But the more passion for him filled my heart the worse I felt. I was going to kill you all off and keep Geoffrey for myself. If Vera had died he would

have come to care for me in time. I know he would."

"Then my mother came. I was not getting along fast enough for her. Her keen eyes saw into my breast and discovered my secret at once. For that reason she marked Geoffrey down for her next victim. I tried to warn him; I wrote him a letter. And I had to do him to death myself. It was I who cut the mast away; it was I who sawed the skulls. I was the girl in the blue dress."

"Amazing," Geoffrey murmured. "To think of it! Marion, Marion!"

"There were tears in his eyes; he could not be angry with her. There were tears in the eyes of everybody. Vera was crying softly. And all the grief was as so many daggers in the heart of the unhappy girl."

"Go on," she said. "Cry for me. Every look of pity and every sign of grief stings me to the quick. Perhaps I am mad; perhaps I am not responsible for my actions. But I swear that all the time I have been plotting against your lives I have cared for you. Only my training and my religion forced me on. Call me insane if you please as you say of the fakir who sleeps upon a bed of sharp nails. I could explain all the mysteries—"

"You need not," Ralph said. "I can do that in good time. From the first I knew you, from the first I have dogged you from room to room at night and frustrated your designs. Then came Tchigorsky, who finished the task for me. Need I say more?"

Marion moved towards the door. The imploring look had gone from her face; her eyes had grown sad and hopeless. And yet in the face of her confession, in face of the knowledge of her crimes, not one of them had the slightest anger for her.

"I am going," she said. "In the event of this happening, I had made my plans. It may be that I shall have to take my trial; it may be that I shall be spared. One thing you may be certain of—my mother will never stand in the dock."

Ralph rose and slipped quietly from the room.

"If she dies, if anything happens to her," Marion went on, "it may be possible to spare me. Nobody knows anything to my dishonor outside the family but Dr. Tchigorsky, and you can rely upon his silence. If my mother is no more there need be no scandal. Farewell, farewell to you all! Oh, if Heaven had been good to me, and sent me here as a little child, then what a happy life might have been mine!"

She passed out of the room and nobody made any attempt to detain her. It was a long time before anybody spoke and no voice was raised above a whisper. The shock was stupendous. In none of their past sorrows had their feelings been more outraged.

The cloud lay heavy upon them all; it would be a long while before it passed away. Ravenspur rose at length, his face white and worn.

"We can do no good here," he said. "Perhaps sleep will bring us merciful relief."

It was at this moment that Symonds looked in with her information. It was no shock, because all were past being shocked. Vera cried on Geoffrey's shoulder.

"I am glad of it," she whispered. "It's an awful thing to say, but I am glad. It saves Marion. We shall never see her again; but I am glad she is saved."

A young couple were looking down on the Mediterranean from the terrace of an old garden filled with the choicest flowers. The man looked bronzed and well, the girl radiantly happy. For grief has no abiding place in the eyes of youth.

"Doesn't it seem wonderful, Geoffrey?" the girl said. "Positively I cannot realize that we have been married three weeks. I shall wake up presently and find myself back at Ravenspur again wondering what dreadful thing is going to happen next."

Geoffrey touched a letter that lay in Vera's lap.

"Here is the evidence of our freedom," he said. "Read it to me, please."

Vera picked up the letter. There was no heading. Then she read:

"I am near you and yet far off. I hear little things from the world from time to time, and I know that you are married to Geoffrey. I felt that I must write you a few lines."

"I am in a convent here, in a convent from whence I can never emerge again. Heaven knows how many human tragedies are bound up in these grey old walls. But of all the miserable wretches here there is none more miserable than myself. Still, in my new faith I have found consolation. I know that there is hope even for sinners as black as myself."

"Will it sound strange to you to hear that I long and yearn for you always; that I still love those whom I would have destroyed? I meant to write you a long letter, but my heart is too full. Do not reply, because we are not allowed to have letters here. Heaven bless you both and give you the happiness you deserve!"

"Marion."

Geoffrey took up the letter and tore it into minute fragments. The gentle breeze carried it over the oleanders and lemon trees like snow.

Down below the blue sea sparkled and the world seemed full of the pure delight of life.

"Geoffrey," Vera said after a long pause, "are we too happy?"

"Is it possible to be too happy?" Geoffrey replied.

"Well, too selfishly happy I mean. It seems awful to be so blissful when Marion is full of misery. I shall never feel anything but affection for her. It seems a strange thing to say, but I mean it. Poor Marion."

Geoffrey stooped and kissed the quivering lips.

"Poor Marion, indeed!" he said. "Marion was two distinct persons. Of all the shocks we ever had, her confession hurt me most of all. A creature so sweet and pure and good a veritable angel! It is sufficient to utterly destroy one's faith in human nature. It would if I hadn't got you."

THE END.

Scarcity of Food Not Serious in Russia

Only at a Few Isolated Points Due to Faulty Transportation

Commenting on the announcement that the Russian minister of agriculture has ordered two meat fast days weekly in Russia, advices received from Petrograd say there is no serious scarcity of food in Russia generally, but only at a few isolated points, and that this is due largely to faulty transportation.

Generally speaking, the newspapers say the scarcity of provisions is peculiar to Petrograd, which must be provisioned by means of a single railway which already is heavily taxed by war business.

At Moscow the situation is normal and everywhere else, both in town and country, there are ample supplies, and the mass of the people are in better condition to purchase than ever before. The peasants are receiving about double the usual amount for their produce and labor and cannot waste their means on drink. The only reason why the new fast days apply to the whole empire is a precaution to check the tendency to eat more meat than usual and thereby cause a dangerous drain on the supplies of cattle.

Suggests Winnipeg as Capital

The Calgary News-Telegram, in an editorial, urges the moving of the Dominion capital from Ottawa to some more westerly point. Winnipeg is suggested as the best situated city. The editorial, in part, says:

"It is quite possible that the News-Telegram has, up to the present, been alone of all Canadian newspapers to make the suggestion that before the government of Canada should decide to rebuild the parliament buildings at Ottawa some little consideration should be given to the advisability of removing the national capital to a point which would be reasonably central within this vast Canadian empire of ours. Of course, we did not expect that any eastern newspaper would care to raise the point; in fact, the majority of them will laugh at the idea. However, the News-Telegram can see no reason why a newspaper such as this, which keeps a trifle ahead of the times, should not advocate such a change. Can any one indeed give any good reason why the Canadian national capital should not be moved to the centre of the Dominion of Canada?"

"I suppose now you are married your time of billing and cooling has ceased?"

"Well, the cooling has ceased, but the billing is as brisk as ever!"

AN ONTARIO WITNESS.

Suffered from Rheumatism.

Waterloo, Ont.—"We use Dr. Pierce's medicines in our home and have always found them to be the very best. Some time ago my husband was taken sick with muscular rheumatism. He was very bad for four years—could not do a stroke of work. He took several different kinds of medicine and had several good doctors in that time, but did not get one bit of relief. He began taking 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and in less than a year he was a well man and he goes to work every day. We all feel very kindly toward Dr. Pierce for his wonderful cure when everything else failed."—Mrs. Jacob Wolff, S. Queen St.

PURE BLOOD

The Greatest Blessing Mankind Can Have.

Many Canadian people need this powerful vegetable remedy that puts the stomach, liver and bowels in fine condition; that clears the skin of pimples, rash, blemishes, and eczema; that dissolves boils and carbuncles; that makes nerves stronger and steadier, and gives to pale, weak, run-down people the fullest measure of health and happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, free from alcohol or narcotics, does just what is stated above, simply because it banishes from the blood all poison and impure matter. It dissolves the impure deposits and carries them out, as it does all impurities, through the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

If you have a bad cough, bronchial, nasal or other catarrh, unsteady nerves or unsightly skin, get "Golden Medical Discovery" to-day and start at once to replace your impure blood with the kind that puts energy and ambition into you and brings back vigorous action.

All medicine dealers can supply you in either liquid or tablet form or send 60 cents for trial box of tablets to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Finish of Germany

Extermination of the Teuton Species Is the Prediction of Kipling

The Toronto Globe publishes the following article from Rudyard Kipling:

"We are passing through dark, damp days which are not good for the soul."

"I have known some black moments and doubtless shall know worse. The German is exploiting all the psychological factors he is capable of understanding, and his press just now is engaged in confirming the world in the idea of a motionless unbeatable Michael, straddled across Europe and disdainful of his little enemies."

"But the idea is beginning to penetrate the Teutons head that this is not a war of victories, but a war of extermination of his species. We in Britain are better informed on this point than we were a year ago."

"When a whole nation goes into the trenches there can be no victories; there can only be killing, and at least three nations desire greedily that the Teuton be killed in retail since he cannot be killed in wholesale."

"The German cannot withdraw from his present lines. He dare not because he would have to explain that action to his own people. He must use himself up gradually, either by advancing and winning victories, or by staying where he is."

"And when he is used up there will be very little of the German problem to settle. That is the end whereto the destinies are bearing us despite all efforts we have made to avoid it."

"The question of indemnity to Germany has disappeared by the force of facts. If she claims one it will be cheaper to continue killing. If she demands peace without indemnity, returning to the status quo, what guarantee will there be that as soon as civilization is disarmed she will not throw herself on us again?"

"The moral law directing her life compels her to do so."

"That is why her ships cannot be allowed to go on the sea again."

"She cannot wage any more war than she is now waging, because she is engaged in all possible fronts. She can defend and consolidate her conquests, but what good is consolidation when she perpetually has to throw men into the fringe of fire burning all around her?"

"Allah has decreed that she shall perish by her own act, from the consequences of the law that she proposes, and through her own temperance. If the allies had won five or six months ago they would have left Germany still capable of regaining her lines."

"No Germany will remain. This may sound extravagant, but all that will remain will be a few peoples living on the eternal defensive in moral, social and political trenches. Grant that everything in Germany favors a defensive impossible to break, and influx of foodstuffs which cannot be stopped, a people indefinitely enthusiastic for war. Even then we must hold on—France, who has paid the price of her flesh; Britain with her half million losses and about to pay more; Russia with her dead impossible to count."

"All the rats are before us in the same ditch, and as far as Britain and the empire are concerned, we can put as many men into the lines in France to hold the Teutons as the French have."

"Regarding the financial situation: If I were younger I would say an immense wave of prosperity follows every war, but I leave that thesis to people twenty years younger and accept the common belief that universal ruin awaits us. But when the whole world is materially ruined each nation of nobility, a compensation that will 'I imagine that in Britain, where small subscribers are now numerous, a certain proportion of debt will be simply effaced or repudiated for the very just reason that men rich enough to lend big sums to the state are rich enough to lose them. It is immoral, but we should only laugh, and so would even the rich men thus forced to lose."

"Perhaps they would receive titles of nobility, a compensation that will be an admirable and practical apothecia for our national snobbery."

"Anyhow we shall see funny finances and the spectacle of Central Europe administered like an estate for the benefit of France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India."

"Those who till the soil will be rich after the war; those who do not will be poor, but there will be no more Germany."

How Japan Helps

Germany's apprehension over the Russian offensive is expressed in the "Kölnische Zeitung," which says that the slackening in the struggle in Galicia probably does not mean that the Russian offensive is ended, but only that the enemy is taking breath. It is believed that great reinforcements are being brought up, and some have already been noticed. In the artillery preparation of the attacks the Russians used great quantities of ammunition which the Japanese had provided. The Japanese are not only providing artillery and ammunition, for the greater part of the Russian infantry in Galicia are armed with rifles of Japanese origin.

Breed Dairy Cows, Is Expert's Advice

Prof. H. H. Dean of O.A.C. Gives Good Tip at Holstein-Friesian Banquet

"There are no risks with the dairy cow, therefore it is a sure investment and makes the farm pay. Through many generations it has saved the human race, and modern science has neither discovered nor invented anything to take its place in supporting mankind; therefore I advise you to breed the dairy cow," said Professor H. H. Dean of the O.A.C., Guelph, at the eighth annual banquet of the Holstein-Friesian association at the Carls-Rite.

The importance of the rural school for the continuance of intelligent farming was emphasized by C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario. "Since 1912, when these were commenced with a nucleus of twenty-five schools, I am proud to say that last year it extended to 234 farms, thus interesting over 2,200 schools and employing over 45,000 pupils."

Other speakers during the evening were D. C. Platt, the president; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, who spoke on "Canada's Patriotism;" Prof. Geo. E. Day of the O.A.C., and A. J. Craig, Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture, both of whom spoke on agricultural topics.—Toronto Globe.

Livestock in Demand

Farmers and Ranchers of Alberta Benefiting From Competitive Market

Following is part of a report made by a livestock commission firm at Calgary, which tells its own story:

"The best indication of the growing strength in the market is the broad outlet for generous receipts, which in the case of hogs, the eastern packers are apparently unable to buy sufficient hogs in the east to fill the demand, and are therefore compelled to pay high prices here to compete with local packers. In regard to the cattle market we opened a new outlet by shipping to Seattle, which has had a stimulating effect on the market here. We have had shipped, since the middle of November, over 2,000 head of beef cattle. We might also add that these cattle brought the top price on the open market. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Alberta steer, which we shipped December 20, 1915, weighing 1,700 lbs., which brought the fancy price of 10c per lb."

"Since the opening of the Alberta stockyards the livestock business in Alberta has grown, and markets have been opened, which have given the farmers a competitive market for their livestock."

"The hog industry has multiplied many times in the last three years. There are many signs pointing to an increase in the number of sheep and cattle. The sheep business is being developed rapidly, and the demand for breeding ewes has sent prices up both east and west. Breeders of purebred sheep have sold all they can spare. During the past two or three years farmers and ranchers have been increasing their herds; cows and heifers have been held, while hundreds which have come to market have been shipped back to the country for breeding purposes. The producer in the country has no need to worry, and we anticipate good prices for everything he has to sell."

One of the questions of the San Francisco Examiner's animal story contest, upon which children are asked to write is: Why does a cow need two stomachs?

Sad experiences evidently had much to do with the deductions of little Mark Schey, of Fruitvale, for he replied:

"So when she has an ache in one of her stomachs she can use the other one."—Our Animals.

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis, and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about

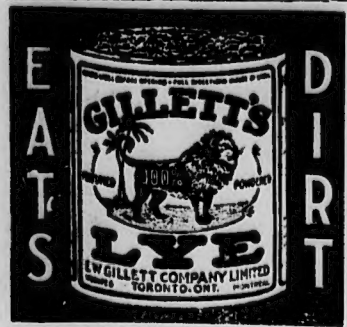


Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1094



What's the Neutral?

"Is there something malicious about even the fairest and kindest of neutrals?" said Booth Tarkington in Indianapolis.

"Does a neutral, in the very nature of things, incline to rejoice a little over a warring sister nation's misfortune? I hope not."

"I hope not, and yet, in thinking of neutrals, I can't help thinking of two boys who stood the other day and watched an enormous safe being raised up to the twenty-sixth storey of a skyscraper."

"The boys watched the safe rise slowly, dangling at the end of its wire rope, and when it reached the twentieth storey the older lad turned away in disgust."

"Come on, Joe," he said. "We might as well move on. They ain't goin' to let her drop."—Washington Star.

Stormy Weather

Hard on Baby

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to over-heated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Clank, clank, clank! What dreadful sounds are these, breaking the stillness of the Sunday afternoon? In haste Mrs. MacLarty leaves the fire-side, and goes in search of the cause of the disturbance. In the garden she finds her husband nailing a board on the bottom of the barrow.

"Donald, man," she says, "ye're nakin' an awful row. What'll the neighbors think?"

"Niver mind them, Kirsty," says Donald. "I maun get me barra men't."

"Oh, but Donald," says Kirsty, "it's very wrong to work on the Sabbath. Ye ought tae use scrow!"

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma species is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

No Use to Treat Seed Corn for Smut

There is no treatment of seed corn for smut. The spores which cause smut in corn live over from one year until the next in manure, soil, refuse, etc. In the summer, under favorable conditions these spores which may have wintered in the soil or may have been hauled to the field in the manure, find lodgement on the tender parts of the corn plant, usually by the action of wind, and start to grow.

The source of the spore is not the seed corn, therefore treatment will do no good. The only method of eradication is to cut off the smutty stalks and burn them. This, of course, is impractical.—O. M. Allen, Farm Crops Division, University of Illinois.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new resident. "She came in today," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She don't know one cut o' meat from another, nor veal from mutton."



Strength for Motherhood

MOTHERHOOD is not a time for experiment, but for proven qualities, and nothing exceeds the value of good cheer, needful exercise and SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT'S EMULSION charges the blood with life-sustaining richness, suppresses nervous conditions, aids the quality and quantity of milk and insures sufficient fat.

It COD LIVER OIL, feeds the very life cells, in LIME and SODA, helps avoid rickets and makes teething easy. Acid Substitutes.

W. N. U. 1094

Alberta Banks Loan

Money on Grain

Farmers Unable to Get it to Market and Compelled to Borrow

Since the analysis of the grain traffic and the existing conditions when the farmer cannot ship or sell his grain, the banks of Alberta are loaning a great deal of money to the grain growers on grain in the field and in the privately owned bins of the farmer. This is the information learned from a prominent Calgary banker.

"Perhaps the banks have not until recently loaned great sums of money on grain on the farm, as permitted by section 88 of the Bank act, but lately there has been a great increase in the amounts to be loaned," said the bank manager. "The reason for the much larger amounts so loaned now as compared to formerly is that until this season few farmers had grain on the farm on which to borrow money. Also, the farmers this year had little call to borrow money on their grain until the transportation facilities got so that the grain could not be moved to market and sold. But lately there is such a congestion of grain at terminals, and so few cars and so little motive power, that the farmers can not sell and must borrow money. And the first ones they come to are the banks; and the banks loan them money when the banks can do so safely; when the farmer has a character and standing that will warrant it; he need not have grain if the manager has found him to be a man of his word and of excellent character."

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly

If Nerviline is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old time "Nerviline." Nothing made today is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced, about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "Nerviline" couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and shoulder with Nerviline, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without a 50c family size bottle in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician."

The Meaning of "Germany"

If we can neither trust nor compel Germany to keep the peace, what hope is there for the future? The answer to this lies in the meaning attached to the word "Germany." The Germany that nobody can trust is the Germany that has revealed itself in this war, the Germany that acknowledges no law or obligation but her own interests, the Germany that tears up treaties, murders non-combatants, and neutrals wholesale, plots arson and outrages and crimes of violence in neutral (that is friendly) countries, that maltreats prisoners of war, and violates even the few strict rules of warfare unconditionally laid down in its own cynical warbook, which allows almost everything by way of exception under the plea of necessity. So long as that Germany remains on that moral plane, and in that state of mind, there can be no real peace, and to negotiate with her, either early or late, is to lose the war in effect, if not in appearance.—Nineteenth Century.

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.

He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmentier's Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

Private Douglas McTavish (late of the Alberta Police)—Mon, in ma section 'tis often fatty degrees below zero. But, bless ye, 'tis dry cold, ye'll never feel it.

L. C. Owen Tyrell (late of Carpentaria Telegraphs)—Down under it is usually 125 in the shade. But thin it is dry heat, you are niver sensible of it.

Corporal James Brown (late tram conductor, Vancouver)—In B.C. we stake upon 312 to 314 rainy days in the year. But it is dry rain, it don't wet you.—Punch.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The prosy old barrister was arguing a technical case in the high court. He was drifting along in a monotonous voice, when the bored judge yawned with hardly any attempt at concealment.

"I sincerely trust that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of the court?" said the barrister with just the slightest tinge of sarcasm in his voice.

"There is some difference," replied the judge, "between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

HAVE YOU? ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. As not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

Ireland Must Help To Crush Prussians

John Redmond Makes a Stirring Appeal For Recruits in His Country

John Redmond has issued a stirring appeal for recruits from Ireland. He says:

"Recent events have made it absolutely essential that Ireland, for her own sake, to guard her own highest interests and to maintain her honor, should make it plain to the whole world that she is willing and eager to fulfill her obligations. Any impression that Ireland is shrinking her duty will be a deadly injury to her future interests."

"There has been slackness in recruiting in the agricultural districts, but winning the war is of the greatest importance to Irish agriculturists, for if the allies are defeated there is danger of every Irish tenant being robbed of his land by the Prussians. The position of the tenant farmer who expects the people of the towns to fight for him is contemptible. To desert your countrymen in the trenches will mean the death knell of your hopes, aspirations and ambitions."

Many Shells Ordered

Are For the British Army and Worth Probably Over \$10,000,000

An order for 800,000 eighteen-pounder shrapnel shells has been received by the Imperial munitions board from the British ministry of munitions.

This is the first large order to Canada since the present Imperial munitions board succeeded the shell committee, the board's energies having been directed chiefly towards hastening deliveries on orders placed some time ago.

It is probable that new orders will be allotted in the form of renewals to firms which are already engaged in the manufacture of these shells. The munitions industries in Canada have developed greater capacity for turning out eighteen-pounder shrapnel shells than for the manufacture of any other and is well able to take care of the large order which has just been received.

The value of the order was not stated, but, based on prices reported for orders placed during the past year, it should be worth between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

Fairville, Sept. 20, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs.—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

Nowhere in Europe have mediaeval conditions persisted as strongly as in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where practically all the land over a four-hundred mile stretch is in the hands of a thousand families, the head of each bearing the title of baron and wielding a power that has decreased practically not at all since ancient feudal times.

SOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Bovril
makes
other food
nourish
you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" said the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-tellin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

Rub It in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

Libre Belgique, the daringly published Brussels newspaper, the home of which the Germans, despite their most strenuous efforts, have failed to unearth, has now reached its fifty-third number. Domiciliary searches for its editors and staff take place everywhere, but no single capture has been made.



NERVOUS HEADACHE

Miss Evelyn M. Risser, Dublin Shore, Lunenburg, N.S., writes:—"I suffered from severe headaches for two years. In fact, I had headaches day and night. My appetite was very poor and I frequently had pains in the back. After using a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the headaches disappeared, appetite improved and I gained in health and strength. I am very thankful for the benefit obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for I am well again after two years of misery."

The object of pain seems to be to give warning that something is wrong in the human system. For this reason, when you have a headache, for instance, you should honestly seek for the cause.

Headache is not a disease in itself, but rather a symptom. If you find other indications that the nervous system is exhausted—if you are restless, nervous, sleepless and irritable—you may rightly suppose that to be the cause of the headache.

The headache warns you that with neglect of the nervous system you later expect nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia, or some form of paralysis. Wisdom suggests the use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system, and thereby remove the cause of the headache, as well as prevent more serious troubles.

The use of headache powders is not only a dangerous practice, but the shock to the system of drugs which are so powerful and poisonous as to immediately stop pain is most harmful. The relief is merely temporary, and with this danger signal removed the disease which caused the headache continues to develop until results are serious. The moral is, when you have headaches or pain of any kind look for the cause and remove it.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not intended as a mere relief for headache. It cures by supplying the ingredients from which nature rebuilds and revitalizes the wasted nerve cells. Some patience is required for this reconstructive process, but the results are wonderfully satisfying, because they are both thorough and lasting.

If you would be freed from headaches, as was the writer of the letter quoted above, put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test. Working, as it does, hand in hand with Nature, it can no more fail than can other of Nature's laws.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

Spring! Spring!

Now is the time to pick out that

Linoleum

you promised yourself this spring.

Our assortment is fairly good under existing conditions.

We have a new wrinkle whereby you can drape your window hangings very artistically.

Still have some nice apples to offer
Headquarters for PURITY FLOUR

The store that handles quality goods

A. G. Studer

We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers Al Plate

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

For King and Country!

Come and hear the returned wounded relate their experiences.

Private H. R. Peat of the 3rd Batt., Private R. Tickish, returned prisoner of war, and Private F. Wells, will give their experiences

on the battlefields of Europe which will be supplemented by lantern slides of scenes from the front at the

Opera House, Thur. Eve., Mch. 23

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE RED CROSS

"The Charge of St. Julien"

"The Gas at Langemark"

and Patriotic songs will be included in the programme

Admission 50c

Come out and give the boys a hearty welcome

Women's Institute Convention

(Continued from page 3)

A feeling of warmth and sympathy was created by Mrs. Parly's friendly and homelike message from the Women's Auxiliary U. F. A.

The secretary's report of the first annual convention and the executive meetings held during the past year was read and approved. The meeting then adjourned to be resumed at 8 o'clock p.m. The afternoon meeting was not held on account of an invitation being accepted for the delegates to visit the house of parliament to hear the second reading of the equal suffrage bill, which was a great event in the history of parliament and also in the lives of most of the delegates.

The evening session was opened by singing in chorus of "The Maple Leaf Forever." Then followed a splendid address by the president, Miss Nobel. The substance of her talk was that the Institute devote some of its energies to devising some means to lower the cost of living.

EXTENSION WORK OF UNIVERSITY

Mr. R. S. Hosford, B. A., of the Extension department of the University outlined the endeavor of Alberta's seat of learning to place its resources at the disposal of the whole community. The necessary machinery is created by the University. Lecturers are sent to all parts of the community as far as practicable, magic lantern slides are taken along. Then there is the travelling library section. Volumes sent out free to rural communities, the open shelf list of which a catalogue is always available and the lending of magic lantern slides.

Through the references which the University provide for the debates, the University always has a correct index of just what the people are studying. Last year it was prohibition this year it was women's suffrage. The department of extension is a great source of information—and its services belongs to the people of Alberta for the asking.

Miss Gilmour gave a very instructive talk on home nursing. She emphasized the need of constant care of children, and she pointed out where there had been organized efforts to fight child diseases and supply pure food the death rate had been decreased to a very great extent.

A lively discussion followed Miss Gilmour's talk. Miss McIsaac stated that the government was working on a plan to establish a nurse in each district.

Miss McIsaac, Superintendent of Institutes gave an excellent report of the work done during the past year. She complimented the separate branches very highly on their accomplishments.

During the past year the institutes have contributed \$5,859.00 to the various war funds, and hundreds of packages of clothing and Red Cross supplies have been sent to the Belgian relief and Red Cross societies. The Red Cross work has been taken up most energetically by almost all branch institutes.

In January, 1915, our branch institutes numbered 42, with a membership of 1,400 women. Today we have 107 branch institutes and a membership of 3,000 women, an increase of 65 branches and 1,600 women.

One minute reports were given by the delegates representing the different branch institutes. The session then adjourned to meet the following morning at 9 o'clock.

After the formal opening of the session Thursday morning, Dr. Miller, Provincial Director of Technical Edu-

cation, gave a very able address on "Rural School Problems." Mr. Miller stated that the Department of Education feels a permanent educational policy must be based on the peoples ideals, and so an appeal was made to the women, who would in the future elect one or two members to the school board. He also said that a grand plan to secure the best teaching talent was that rural districts supplied the largest initial salary. He assured us of the financial and active co-operation of the government through the department of education.

The next speaker for the morning was Mrs. Muldrew, Principal Red Deer Ladies College. Mrs. Muldrew spoke on "Conservation of Women's Resources."

Next came the election of officers, and were as follows:

President—Miss Isabel Nobel, Daysland. (Acclamation.)

First vice president—Mrs. Fleming, Myrna.

Second vice president—Mrs. Mackenzie, Nightingale.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Muldrew, Red Deer. (Acclamation.)

Directors—Northern district, Mrs. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan; Central district, Mrs. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin; Southern district, Mrs. Warren, Milk River.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

There were two speakers for the afternoon session, Mrs. H. Evans who gave a talk on Red Cross work and Mrs. Nellie McClung, who gave a most interesting and helpful address on "How to make the best of ourselves." Mrs. McClung says that the principal fault with women is: They do not place a high enough value on themselves. We should think well of ourselves if we wish others to think well of us. Cultivate the habit of cheerfulness, and forget our troubles, cast them aside just as the cube root was forgotten after school days. Her talk was illustrated by quotations from original poems. All manner of votes of thanks were given. Some resolutions were passed. The convention then adjourned by singing God Save the King. At the close of the convention, two cars had been chartered and were waiting to convey the delegates to the Government House to a reception given by the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Brett, which proved to be a very pleasant affair.

Siebertville Notes

Mrs. Devitt who had her collar bone broken by being over run by a horse at E. A. Rieder's sale is doing as well as can be expected.

Grandma Siebert who has been ill with severe rheumatism is on the mend.

Ernest Chrisfield is moving onto the old J. Clarke farm, he having dissolved partnership with M. E. Tracksel.

Mrs. E. Edmondson sold her farm to Mrs. Francis who is already moving onto the same.

A Patriotic social will be held at the Siebertville schoolhouse, Friday, March 24th. A good programme is being prepared. A debate, resolved that men have done more good than women. Instead of the boxes the ladies profiles will be sold, and the proceeds contributed to the Red Cross fund.

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

The Council held no meeting on Monday night through lack of a quorum, the Mayor, Councilors Reed and Wrigglesworth, Secretary Brusao and Solicitor Austin being the only ones present.

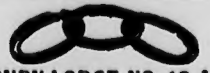
The usual spring drainage troubles are giving the town daddies some uneasy times. They admit that some places are bad but—we'll have to possess our souls in patience until King Frost abdicates.

Jack Robertson and Vear Wood left on Monday noon to take up their duties with the 137th regiment in Calgary. Most of the pupils of the schools were over at the depot to bid them good-bye.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oiler street.
Business Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oiler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

The Olds W. C. T. U. have changed the date of their meeting from March 24th to March 31st. Didsbury members are requested to note the change of date of the meeting and are reminded that a cordial invitation is extended to all members to attend this meeting.